

THE MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

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ARTICLE XXV.

THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

On the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency in 1836, no one anticipated that the opposition to him would acquiesce in that choice any longer than during his first presidential term. Although he had a considerable majority of electoral votes, his popular majority was very small. Excluding Michigan, as not admitted into the Union, and South Carolina, where at that time he had so few partisans, that hardly a single vote was given for him in the state legislature, the popular votes in his favor numbered 803,868; those against him, 780,104; giving him a majority of only 23,764 votes. So small a majority as this was evidently not enough to keep the minority silent under an administration whose principles they regarded as ruinous to the best interests of the country.

Nor did Mr. Van Buren show any desire to conciliate them. Satisfying himself with acquiring as far as possible the favor of the South, he took no steps towards an approximation to those principles which were held by the great body of his political opponents. On financial subjects, especially, he acquiesced less even in their views than Gen. Jackson had done, and where he had chastised them with whips, his successor declared himself ready to chastise with scorpions. He threw himself at once into the arms of the most open opposers of all corporate institutions, and on their views he based the Sub-treasury system, the characteristic measure of his administration. By these means he rendered still wider the breach between himself and the Whig party, and estranged from his support a large body of men who called themselves Conservatives, on the ground that they wished the preservation of the system of government financiering established by General Jackson on the removal of the deposits from the U. S. Bank. He gained, however, the powerful support of Mr. Calhoun, the able statesman of South Carolina, and with him the political support of his state.

In the latter part of 1836, and early in 1837, the tremendous pressure in the money market, from which our community is yet suffering, had begun, and, as an almost necessary consequence, the suspension of specie payments followed in May, 1837. The opponents of the administration did not hesitate to attribute these calamities in a great measure to its misguided policy, and at that time its strength was undoubtedly greatly diminished. At this time Mr. Van Buren acknowledged to Congress that he could do little for the relief of the country, and stating, what was certainly the case, that wild speculation had caused much of the general misery; he declared that he did not consider it the duty of the federal government to interfere for the general relief. This was not language to conciliate those who were suffering under the general distress.

Determined therefore, to oppose Mr. Van Buren's re-election, the Whig party early took measures with that view. The legislature of Massachusetts nominated Mr. Webster, for whom the state had voted in 1836, to the presidency, as early as the beginning of 1838. The general opinion, however, advocated the calling of a general Convention of the party, to which all nominations should be subject. The Whig members of Congress determined that such a Convention should be held, and the organs of the opposition universally agreed to support its nomination. Till the very meeting of the Convention however, there was a very general doubt who that candidate would be. Mr. Webster withdrew his name in the autumn of 1839, after which the prominent candidates before the people were Mr. Clay, General Harrison, and General Scott. When the opposition first began the electioneering contest, the feeling had been general, that Mr. Clay would be the candidate on whom it would unite. His claims were founded on his long career of political life, and the success which had attended the masterly exertions of his skill in Congress, and the cabinet. The elections in the Western states in the fall of 1839 however, proved signally unsuccessful to the Whig party. Ohio, always considered one of its strongest adherents, had elected a governor and legislature which supported the Administration. Tennessee, whose electoral vote was thrown against the Administration in 1836, elected by a heavy majority Gov. Polk, who supported it, and even in Kentucky, the strongest of the Whig states, the Whig majority was very much decreased. To most observers, these changes in the popular sentiment appeared to arise merely from local and temporary causes; many of the Whig party, however, were disposed to consider it as the direct consequence of the introduction of Mr. Clay's name into the presidential canvass; they asserted that General Harrison's personal popularity had had a very favorable effect in the vote of those states in 1836, and that that alone could be expected to regain them to the cause in 1840. Gen.

Scott's popularity was of a more recent date. On the Canada and Maine frontiers, he had so performed the delicate duties entrusted to him, as to show that he had no small share of sagacity and prudence, while his reputation as an officer in the late war made it evident that he could be relied on for energy and decision. Under these circumstances, there was considerable doubt where the choice of the opposition would fall. It was well understood that no one of the gentlemen named, or his personal friends, would press his individual claims on the people, should he not receive the nomination of the Convention. General Harrison had said so, publicly, to an Anti-masonic convention which had nominated him, and Mr. Clay and General Scott had taken care that their own sentiments on this point should be well known.

Under these circumstances the Convention met at Harrisburgh, in Pennsylvania, on the fourth of December, 1839. Twenty-two states, all but South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Arkansas, were represented. The Convention was organized by the choice of Gov. Barbour of Virginia as President, and of several Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

After considerable discussion as to the mode of action, and some proceedings by which the different delegations became informed of their mutual views, the Convention on the sixth of December balloted by states for a candidate for the Presidency, each state being allowed its full number of electoral votes, all the votes for each state to count as the majority of its delegation decided. The result of the balloting was the following.

	1st Ballot.			3d Ballot.			5th Ballot.		
	Clay.	Scott.	Har.	Clay.	Scott.	Har.	Clay.	Scott.	Har.
Maine,.....			10			10			10
New Hampshire,.....			7			7			7
Vermont,.....		7			7				7
Massachusetts,.....			14			14			14
Rhode Island,.....	4			4			4		
Connecticut,.....	8				8			8	
New York,.....		42			42				42
New Jersey,.....		8			8			8	
Pennsylvania,.....			30			30			30
Delaware,.....	3			3			3		
Maryland,.....	10			10			10		
Virginia,.....	23			23			23		
North Carolina,.....	15			15			15		
Alabama,.....	7			7			7		
Michigan,.....			3		3				3
Ohio,.....			21			21			21
Indiana,.....			9			9			9
Illinois,.....	5			5					5
Missouri,.....	4			4			4		
Kentucky,.....	15			15			15		
Mississippi,.....	4			4			4		
Louisiana,.....	5			5			5		
	103	57	94	95	68	91	90	16	148
States,.....	12	3	7	11	5	6	10	2	10

The second ballot had the same result with the first, and the fourth with the third. The result of the fifth ballot gave General Harrison the nomination, by a decided majority over his competitors.

On the next day, Mr. Tyler, of Virginia, was nominated as candidate for Vice President, by an unanimous vote of 231, the delegation from Virginia not voting, as Mr. Tyler was one of their number. The delegations of the several states then expressed their perfect willingness to acquiesce in the decision of the Convention. A resolution was passed, calling a Convention of the young men of the country at Baltimore on the first Monday of May next, to respond to the nomination. At this period it was first intimated authentically that General Harrison, if elected, would serve but one term; this declaration was made in a speech by Mr. Pendleton of Ohio, the delegate from the district in which General Harrison resides.

On the decision of this Convention the real contest between the two great parties began. As the delegates returned to their homes, they addressed large meetings of their constituents and explained the objects and causes of the nomination they had agreed upon. The nomination itself was received with singular unanimity by the party by whose organ it had been made. Although from the ballots in the Convention it was evident that General Harrison was not the first choice even of a plurality of the party, all its members united readily in his support, and he was at once acknowledged as its only candidate.

As yet the administration party had made no nomination. It was however distinctly understood that Mr. Van Buren was the only person who would receive any portion of their vote. A Convention of delegates of the party was called, to be held at Baltimore in May, with whom the decision would rest, but no one proposed any other candidate, and there was no doubt that he would receive their unanimous support.

The whole country therefore, with a trifling exception, was arrayed under two parties, which, from the recent elections appeared almost equally divided, and ready and eager for a trial of their strength. To the Abolitionists in the Northern states, neither of the candidates was satisfactory; and they, in the spring of 1840, by a Convention at Albany, nominated Mr. James G. Birney as their candidate. This nomination appeared rather to be made as a salvo to their principles than with any hope even of defeating either of the other candidates, or bringing the election into the House of Representatives. It excited very little public attention, and served little purpose but to show the insignificance of the party who supported it.

From the nature of their respective situations, the administration and the opposition parties both found themselves enjoying some

highly favorable opportunities for success, and yet laboring under some striking disadvantages. The opposition were fortunate in having to turn their endeavors only to one point—the policy of the ruling Administration; they found their strength increased by the accession of all the malcontents who had been offended personally or politically by that Administration during twelve years, and of necessity there must be many such; as they acted individually in their efforts, the party was not liable to suffer from the indiscretion or unpopularity of any of its members, for it was impossible to ascribe fairly to a body the rash and necessarily unauthorized opinions of an individual; and they had a candidate, who, whatever else might be affirmed of him, was personally popular in a high degree among those states of the Union where he was best known, and whose claims to respect were of that nature which command the readiest and most enthusiastic attention.

Under the circumstances, the Administration could receive no assistance in the contest from such sources. They had to defend every detail of the policy of twelve years, a policy far from consistent, and to uphold as far as possible every individual concerned in its execution. Their candidate had never established his claims to popularity on any decided or brilliant action, and excepting in his immediate circle of friends and political adherents was little known. On the other hand however, every individual engaged at all in the transaction of the affairs of government felt that his continuance in his office depended in a measure on the success of its cause; the party held the immense patronage of the General Government, which must always give a great advantage to its possessors, however scrupulously they may use it; and they had left the previous political contests in which they had been engaged with a wonderful success, and a partizan organization formed on the basis of their office-holding adherents, which was so close and effective, as to be in itself a most powerful instrument of action. We may add that this party constantly claimed for itself the title of Democratic; a title proved by experience to be highly popular in the country.

The organs of the opposition party then (and in this country every man who has a tongue, constitutes himself an active organ of the party whose principles he holds) charged the Administration with want of economy, they reminded the people that they had been promised retrenchment in 1829, and they showed that the expenses of government had been trebled in ten years; and here they weighed carefully every item of government expense, from the ornaments which decorated the President's palace, to the largest contracts in the departments of the post office, army and navy; they asseverated that Mr. Van Buren had actually effected nothing of national advantage during his whole term, that he had all the faults of his prede-

cessor, without his redeeming energy and perseverance, that he had disgracefully failed in the Seminole war, the boundary negotiation, the preservation of peace on the frontier, the restoration of sound currency and a healthy commerce at home, that in fact he had only succeeded in embarrassing the treasury and contracting the first national debt, which, in time of peace, the country had ever incurred ; they asserted that he had constantly endeavored to increase the executive, at the expense of the legislative power, and they instanced here his zeal in pressing through Congress the Sub-treasury system, after it had been twice rejected ; they argued that this system, on which he was disposed to rest his fame, was entirely unworthy the country, worse than useless in facilitating its business, and that its only real effect would be the increase of the executive power and the lasting injury of the nation ; they charged his party with the most fearless and unblushing radicalism, fixing upon it the schemes of some of its members which were characterized by the wildest projects of levelling reform ; they ridiculed the assumption of democracy by the administration, and attempted to prove that all its measures would tend directly to the injury and not the advantage of the great mass of the people ; they held that in the attempts of the party to acquire power, the constitutional barriers had proved worthless, that the rights of the states had, at least in one instance, that of the New Jersey members, been openly disregarded, and that the action of the central government tended directly to the injury of state credit abroad ; they declared that in the message of 1839, and the project for the discipline of the militia which it contained, might be found the first proposal of an immense standing army to be entirely at the disposal of the executive ; they pressed strongly on the public attention the fact that all the statesmanship of the members of the cabinet, was exerted in the attempt to retain their seats, that Mr. Van Buren himself merely came into office as the nominee of Gen. Jackson, that his only claim to the presidential chair for a second term, was that he had held it through the first ; that he himself was more distinguished for his partisan than his national politics, for his time serving non-committalism than his open expression of deliberate opinion, that his appointments to office were made merely in execution of a contract for party services, that with him, rotation in office must be confined to the circle of his friends, and patriotism to the love of his party. For these and many more reasons, the members of the opposition declared by the medium of the press, the rostrum, and sometimes the pulpit, in the counting-house and the workshop, in the drawing-room and on the highway, in the capital and on the frontier, that Mr. Van Buren's government had proved the most corrupt, wicked and ruinous Administration that had ever disgraced the annals of American history.

With respect to General Harrison, the candidate they presented for the popular suffrages, they said that he was precisely the person needed by the country in the existing crisis; for that he was an *honest man*; they spread the actions of his life before the people, and showed that he had retired from the almost despotic office of Governor of the Northwest Territory, with the best wishes and warmest friendship of its inhabitants, that although he had so long unrestrained disposal of its revenues, he had entered upon, performed, and retired from, the duties of its administration, *poor*; that in the trying scenes of the Indian and British frontier wars, he had shown himself a skilful and energetic leader; and that more lately, in the execution of his duties in the Senate chamber, and in the Court of Bolivar, he had done nothing to compromise his reputation for sagacity and perseverance. He had been selected as the candidate of the opposition by a popular convention fully representing their views; and the opposition throughout the country had shown themselves uniformly zealous in his support.

In reply to this, and in urging the claims of Mr. Van Buren, the administration party attempted to account for the increase in the national expenses, as a necessary consequence of the increasing population of the country, of the Seminole war, for which, they thought, government was not responsible, and of the increased amount of expenditure for revolutionary pensions and other services whose expediency was undoubted; they derided General Harrison's claims to military renown, declaring that his victories were in every instance to be attributed to the superior numbers of his troops, or the redeeming bravery of his subalterns; they considered his reputation as a statesman to be almost beneath their notice; they urged that his advanced years rendered him entirely unfit for executing the duties of the Presidency, and they adduced instances, in which letters addressed to him had been answered by a committee of Whigs in Cincinnati, to show that his friends themselves did not consider him worthy to be trusted in affairs of any state importance; and in the Southern states they held him up to contempt as an abolitionist, or at best one whose views on the subject of slavery had never been clearly defined. Taking advantage of the strong prejudice existing in many minds against banking, which had naturally arisen from the recent suspensions of specie payment, and presenting in strong lights the imprudence of the United States Bank, they declared that by their system of policy, the General Government would be free from all embarrassments from such sources, while it could not but be entangled in them by the probable policy of the opposition; they suggested that one of the masked projects of the Whigs was the assumption of state debts by the national Government, a project highly unpopular, of course in states free from incumbrances; they said that this was only

one feature of a system of policy which would lay us under obligations to foreign capitalists, against which they firmly protested; they asserted that these foreign capitalists were anxious that such a measure should be effected, as American securities would necessarily at once rise in value, and that they had therefore ventured large sums of money to produce a political change in the national councils; on these grounds they sounded a loud alarm, and warned the people against voluntarily submitting themselves and the country to the influence of strangers. They declared that the *soi disant* Whig party was a mere combination of factious men, united by no principle, and actuated only by the hope of destroying the present Administration, without any prospect of obtaining a better; they derided their professions of attachment to the interests of the people generally, and assumed that their immense conventions, their bannered processions, and displays of republicanism, were merely the offspring of a systematic attempt on the part of a few office seeking demagogues to mislead for a few months, and ultimately to betray, the great mass of the people of the country.

For several months after the adjournment of their Convention, the opposition had the canvass almost entirely to themselves; and it was carried on with a zeal never before known in the country. The members of this party felt encouraged by brighter prospects of success than they had had for years; their disunion had so often been the cause of their defeat, that they naturally exulted in their present close alliance; their leaders left no means untried to bring before the people General Harrison's claims, and the weakness and demerits of his opponents. Meetings of his partisans were constantly held, in the form of deliberative or festive assemblies, the most eminent statesmen in the party were constantly engaged in addressing these bodies, and presenting to them with all the allurements of their oratory and all the weight of their reasoning, the motives which should induce them to take an active part in procuring a change of administration.

The advocates of Mr. Van Buren were by no means so active. They expressed no fear of the result of the great exertions made by their opponents; they considered them merely the result of a temporary excitement which would subside long before the real contest should come on; they suggested that a very small minority might make a very great noise, and required much stronger evidence than any that was presented, before they would believe that any great changes had taken place in the political sentiments of individuals. They ridiculed the great assemblies of the Whigs as got together merely to produce a kind of stage effect, which, they were satisfied, would be overruled by the sober reflection of the people.

In such arguments as this, one of the papers friendly to the Administration, made use of an expression, which indirectly produced

a great apparent change in the externals of the contest, one which was so striking, that in any description of the election it ought not to be omitted. In speaking of Gen. Harrison, and denying that he held any claim to public respect, the Baltimore Republican used words to this import—"Give him every year a pension of a few hundreds, and a barrel of hard cider, and he will sit down in his log cabin, content for life." The words were carelessly spoken, but it proved that in pronouncing them, a novice had uttered a spell, which the master magician himself could not recall. It was an unfortunate expression, which suggested that there was any thing disgraceful in the little log cabins which had been the homes of the great mass of the Western population, or that there was anything in poverty which should injure Gen. Harrison's claims. The assemblies of Whigs through the country seized on the taunt as an honor to their candidate, and "Log Cabins" and "Hard Cider" were watch-words at all their gatherings. Log cabins were built by them in all parts of the country for halls in which to unite to discuss their principles, cabins on wheels formed conspicuous emblems in their processions, they were represented on their banners and in their newspapers, they were stamped on articles of merchandise for which a rapid sale was desired; they regulated in a manner the fashions of dress, ardent politicians wore log cabin buttons and handkerchiefs; their coats were of log cabin cloth, and their hats of log cabin pattern, while the laundresses advertised that they were able to make up shirts in the "most approved log cabin style." From the candy of the child to the cigar of the man, everything bore the log cabin stamp; wines were imported of the log cabin brand; perfumes were manufactured with the same name; and in all Whig circles the display of such emblems was considered as a true sign of patriotism.

When thousands met together as the members of the Whig party so frequently did, it could not be expected that sober deliberation in a dignified form would be the only result. Enthusiastic, zealous, and good humored, they were as well disposed to connect with their meetings that which should arouse their feelings, as that which should convince their understandings. Their meetings therefore assumed at some period of their existence the form of immense processions, bearing emblems of every variety, marching under banners embellished with the most brilliant exertions of the wit and fancy of those who devised them. Anxious to adopt a form of action where they might be something more than listeners, they sang songs expressing their views in every variety of form. Thousands of these songs were published during the canvass, they were adapted to popular airs, and each Whig meeting had its energetic singers, who were supported by choruses thousands strong.

There can be no doubt that so animating a kind of electioneering as this produced great effect. The men, who care little for political affairs, and such men hold in all excited party struggles the balance of power, would be readily moved by measures like this, while all the circulars and addresses of all the state committees ever formed, all the thundering editorials of all the self styled political organs ever printed, would pass them unnoticed, unread, and uncared for.

While the Whigs were thus marching in processions, which were measured by miles rather than numbers, while they were assembled in meetings which were reckoned by acres more than by individuals, while in squads of twenty and thirty thousand they were trolling out the choruses of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," or, "Little Van's a used up man;" the Democratic leaders were laughing at the folly which supposed that such canvassing could produce any effect, and were waiting for this excitement to subside. Such was the condition of affairs when at the first week in May, an authorized Convention of each party was held at Baltimore; of the opposition to congratulate one another on the unanimity of their counsels and their prospects of success; of the administration, to take the first public measures for the electioneering campaign, in nominating publicly the candidates for President and Vice President.

Each of these Conventions met probably with full confidence in the success of its respective cause. The Whigs were elated to the highest degree by the enthusiasm with which their nomination had been received by the country; they considered their probable success so great, that rumors that Mr. Van Buren would be withdrawn and General Jackson substituted as the administration candidate, had met with some credence, although probably wholly unfounded, and they assembled in a manner by which they attempted to show their exultation. The administration party, on the other hand, evidently considered themselves in no danger, or they would have collected a more imposing body to represent them in a National Convention. They had been successful in the elections for twelve years, and they thought, with their leader, that those in which they had recently failed had been affected by temporary causes, and, "the sober second thought of the people" would return to the support of its former favorites.

The Whig Convention met on the 4th of May. Delegates were present from almost all the states; it was considered at the time the largest meeting of the kind ever held in the country. The assemblage of nearly 20,000 men from all parts of the Union, with no object but that of showing the attachment which they had to the cause which they held in common was a spectacle well calculated to increase the moral power of the party which could produce it. Probably no one of all that immense assemblage had the slightest doubt of

the success of the cause in which they were all engaged. The Convention indeed showed its feeling in this respect, by adjourning to meet again at Washington on the next fourth of March; a vote, which, as the result has proved, deserved to be considered as something more than merely a piece of political braggadocio.

John V. L. McMahon, Esq. of Baltimore was chosen President. There were twenty-six Vice Presidents, one from each state. The delegations from the different states were formed in different places, and then united into a grand procession of several miles in length, which marched with bands of music, and a splendid display of flags and banners, to the vacant grounds at the city of Canton, where several stages were erected whence the orators might address the meeting. The day was fine, and the appearance of this great body of people, thrilled by what they considered feelings of the purest patriotism, animated by the eloquence of the greatest orators their party could afford, is represented as having been grand in the highest degree.

On the next day, before the Whig Convention had dispersed, and while its members were yet assembling by thousands, to listen to the eloquence of their distinguished statesmen, the Democratic Convention met at the Assembly Rooms in the same city. Twenty-one states were represented by delegates. Governor Carroll of Tennessee was appointed President of the Convention. Mr. Van Buren was nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, without opposition, a series of resolves was passed expressing the sense of the meeting on national affairs, and an address was prepared for circulation among the people. There had been considerable discussion in different quarters as to the candidate of the party for the Vice Presidency. Col. Johnson, the present incumbent; Gov. Polk, of Tennessee; and Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, the Secretary of State, had all been named as proper persons to receive the nomination. Some expectation had been entertained that Col. Johnson would withdraw his name, but in a letter addressed by him to the Kentucky delegation in the Convention, he left himself entirely to its disposal. Not caring to risk a want of unanimity on a question, which in itself was considered of so little importance, the Convention declined making any nomination, but recommended that the whole subject should be left to the decision of the respective states. A few days after, Mr. Forsyth published a card in the *Globe* newspaper at Washington, expressing some surprise that the Convention had made no nomination, and adding, that as without such nomination no concert of action could be expected on the part of the supporters of the Administration, and consequently no choice of any administration candidate could be made by the people, he should wish that his name might be "no further mixed up in the contest," as he could not wish to serve,

when elected merely by the Senate, against the wish of a majority of the people. Most of the states eventually nominated Col. Johnson, and he ultimately received, as will be seen, the votes of all the electors who supported Mr. Van Buren, with the exception of those of South Carolina, and one in Virginia.

The difference between the methods of electioneering pursued by the two parties, was particularly observable in these two Conventions. While the Whigs assembled immense bodies of men, and so diffused their principles at once among thousands, the Democrats made comparatively feeble efforts to assemble their partisans in large numbers, but relied more on the time honored methods of circulating their opinions by circulars and newspapers. The Whigs left no method untried by which they might call every man's attention to the great contest which was going on, but their opponents, while they called out almost the full force of those who had always regularly acted with them, made very few converts from the large *reserved corps*, who on ordinary occasions do not vote on either side.

From this time to the election, both parties were assiduous in preparing themselves for the contest. It is unnecessary for us to detail the different measures of each; the administration party called State Conventions and nominated their electors, and designated their candidate for the Vice Presidency. Few of these Conventions were anything more than a regular assemblage of delegates chosen from different parts of the state, who transacted the business which called them together and then dispersed. In a few instances, however, they pursued the same course with the Whigs, and assembled large bodies of men who might mutually encourage one another, and exhibit in a manner, the strength on which the party could rely. The Whig State Conventions were in most instances attended by great bodies of voters. In some cases, as in Massachusetts, when a limited number of delegates had been named in the call, the people reversed the usual order of proceedings by attending their representatives to the place of meeting. In this manner the Massachusetts Convention met at Worcester, numbering some hundreds of delegates, while ten or fifteen thousand assembled, as an escort and committee of inspection on their representatives. Besides such meetings as these, which had at the bottom some pretext for political business, Conventions were called with no other object than the mutual encouragement of their members. In this manner the Whigs met in different places by tens of thousands. Such were the meetings at Alexandria, Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs, Springfield, Ill., Nashville, Saratoga, Utica, Bunker Hill, Trenton, Wilmington, Del., Norwich, Ct., and many other places. At these meetings, the leading men of the party appeared before the people, and explained their views. General Harrison himself addressed the meetings at Tippecanoe and Fort Meigs,

and Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay, and numbers of others of the most influential statesmen of the party were constantly engaged in addressing the people, till the very eve of the election.

Any hopes therefore that might have been entertained by the Democratic party, that the excitement of their opponents would subside before the time for action, were disappointed; but, on the other hand, any expectations of the Whigs that the supporters of the administration would let the election go by default, were equally futile. Although in no instances did they collect in such large bodies as their opponents sometimes did, they made full use of the excellence of their political organization, to impress upon their adherents and the country the importance of the crisis and the strength of the principles they defended. Their leaders were as active as those of the opposition, in meeting the people in every possible way. Remembering that to the popularity of General Jackson they owed their existence as a party, they made use of his recently expressed opinions in their support. Several letters from him were published during the canvass. A committee of the Legislature of Ohio, invited him, early in May, to unite with them in the celebration of the fourth of July. He declined the invitation, but in his reply he took occasion to repeat the doctrines which he had constantly held through the later years of his administration, that the country was threatened with ruin from the corporate bodies existing in it; he avowed boldly the unconstitutionality of a National Bank, and at the same time congratulated his correspondents on the prospect (not then realized) of the establishment of the Sub-Treasury, as being the only proper remedy for the existing disorders in the currency. His subsequent letters breathed the same tone, and in some of them he spoke directly of General Harrison, and expressed a low opinion of his military talents. In one or two instances he publicly addressed the people of his native state on political subjects.

Meanwhile, as early as July, those state elections, which could be supposed to be more immediately influenced by the Presidential canvass, and to afford the best test of the political views of the people, began, and continued to the very eve of the general election. When this series, including almost all the states, was finished, General Harrison's chances of success appeared much higher than before. We have thought best to arrange them in tabular form, inserting only those states where elections were held after the Harrisburg nomination, including however a few in early spring. We do not attempt to give the majorities, because in many cases the elections were only for members of the Legislature, or members of Congress in districts. But the results were such as to show which party had a clear numerical majority of the votes of the respective states. The last column

in the table shows on which side the states voted in the Presidential election of 1836.

STATES.	Time of Elections.	For what purpose.	Party prevailing.	1836.
Maine,	Sept. 14.	Gov., Legislature and Congress.	Whig.	V. Buren.
N. Hampshire,	March 10.	Gov. and Legislat.	V. Buren.	V. Buren.
Vermont,	Sept. 1.	Gov., Legislature and Congress.	Whig.	Whig.
Rhode Island,	Ap. 15, and Aug. 25.	Gov., Legislature and Congress.	Whig.	V. Buren.
Connecticut,	April.	Gov. and Legislat.	Whig.	V. Buren.
New Jersey,	Oct. 1 and 14.	Legislature.	Whig.	Whig.
Pennsylvania,	Oct. 13.	Legislat. and Con.	V. Buren.	V. Buren.
Delaware,	Oct. 6.	Inspector of Elec.	Whig.	Whig.
Maryland,	Oct. 7.	Legislature.	Whig.	Whig.
Virginia,	April 23.	Legislature.	V. Buren.	V. Buren.
North Carolina,	July 31, Aug. 6 & 13.	Gov. and Legislat.	Whig.	V. Buren.
South Carolina,	Oct. 2 and 13.	Legislat. and Con.	V. Buren.	Opp.
Georgia,	Oct. 5.	Legislat. and Con.	Whig.	Whig.
Alabama,	Aug. 3.	Legislature.	V. Buren.	V. Buren.
Louisiana,	July.	Legislat. and Con.	Whig.	V. Buren.
Ohio,	Oct. 13.	Gov., Legislature and Congress.	Whig.	Whig.
Indiana,	August 3.	Gov. and Legislat.	Whig.	Whig.
Illinois,	August 3.	Legislature.	V. Buren.	V. Buren.
Kentucky,	August 3, 4 and 5.	Gov. and Legislat.	Whig.	Whig.
Missouri,	August 3 and 4.	Gov., Legislature and Congress.	V. Buren.	V. Buren.
Arkansas,	Oct. 7.	Legislat. and Con.	V. Buren.	V. Buren.

Besides the results here stated, the elections of the preceding year in Massachusetts and New York, gave strong, and, on the minds of the Whigs generally, conclusive indications, that a majority of the people of those states were opposed to the Administration. In Massachusetts there was no room for reasonable doubt, as it was apparent that the state election of the preceding year was carried in favor of the Administration candidate, in consequence of a secession of a portion of the Whigs, who had been disaffected on the temperance question. In New York the result was more doubtful, but the Whigs in general were confident of the success of their party. In Tennessee, although the Administration party had prevailed in the choice of governor the preceding year, it was by a small majority, and there was evidently an immediate re-action of the public feeling, after that election, in favor of the Whigs. The Whigs therefore throughout the country, went into the election full of hope, and in confident anticipation of success. The Van Buren party also kept, up to the moment of conflict, the appearance of confidence, and apparently suffered nothing from discouragement or apprehension of defeat.

It is hardly necessary to state, that by the constitution of the United States, each state is entitled to appoint a number of electors equal to that of its Representatives and Senators in Congress. These

are appointed by each state in the manner directed by its legislature, and on a day appointed by the legislature, which is required to be within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December. On this first Wednesday the electors appointed, meet in their respective States, and give their ballots for President and Vice President. By existing laws in the several states, with the exception of South Carolina, the appointment of electors was made by the legal voters at large, voting by a general ticket, on the days indicated in the subjoined table. In the state of South Carolina, the legislature assembled a few days before the first Wednesday of December, and made choice of electors.

			POPULAR VOTE.		ELECTORAL VOTE.	
STATES.	Date of Election.	No. of Electors.	Harrison Ticket.	Van Buren Ticket.	Harrison.	Van Buren.
<i>New England States.</i>						
Maine,	Nov. 2.	10	46,612	46,201	10	
N. Hampshire,	Nov. 2.	7	26,434	32,670		7
Vermont,	Nov. 10.	7	32,445	18,009	7	
Massachusetts,	Nov. 9.	14	72,874	51,948	14	
Rhode Island,	Nov. 2.	4	5,278	3,301	4	
Connecticut,	Nov. 2.	8	31,601	25,296	8	
		50	215,244	177,425	43	7
<i>Middle States.</i>						
New York,*	Nov. 2, 3, 4.	42	225,812	212,519	42	
New Jersey,	Nov. 3 & 4.	8	33,362	31,034	8	
Pennsylvania,	Oct. 30.	30	144,019	143,676	30	
Delaware,	Nov. 10.	3	5,967	4,884	3	
		83	409,160	392,113	83	0
<i>Southern States.</i>						
Maryland,	Nov. 2.	10	33,528	28,752	10	
Virginia,	Nov. 2.	23	42,501	43,893		23
N. Carolina,	Nov. 12.	15	46,676	34,218	15	
S. Carolina,		11	Legis.	Legis.		11
Georgia,	Nov. 2.	11	40,264	31,933	11	
Alabama,	Nov. 9.	7	28,471	33,991		7
Mississippi,	Nov. 3 & 4.	4	19,518	16,995	4	
Louisiana,	Nov. 3.	5	11,297	7,617	5	
		86	222,255	197,399	45	41
<i>Western States.</i>						
Ohio,	Oct. 30.	21	148,157	124,782	21	
Kentucky,	Nov. 2.	15	58,489	32,616	15	
Tennessee,	Nov. 3.	15	60,391	48,289	15	
Indiana,	Nov. 2.	9	65,308	51,695	9	
Illinois,	Nov. 2.	5	45,537	47,476		5
Michigan,	Nov. 2 & 3.	3	22,907	21,098	3	
Missouri,	Nov. 2.	4	22,972	29,760		4
Arkansas,	Nov. 2.	3	4,363	6,049		3
		75	428,124	361,765	63	12
Total,		294	1,274,783 1,128,702	1,128,708	234 60	60
Majority, 146,081					174	

* In New York city, the election was held only on the 4th.

The table indicates besides the dates of election, the number of electors which each state was entitled to choose, the number of votes of the people given in each state for the ticket of each party, and the number of electors of each state who voted for the several candidates. The states are also classified in geographical sections, for the purpose of showing the relative state of parties in each.

It thus appears that Gen. William H. Harrison was chosen by 234 electoral votes, against 60 which were given for Mr. Van Buren, making a majority of 174 votes. He received the vote of nineteen states, and Mr. Van Buren those of seven states. The number of votes of the people was 2,412,485, which exceeds the number given in 1836, by 907,962. Gen. Harrison's majority of the votes of the people was 146,069.

John Tyler of Virginia, the Whig candidate for Vice President, received the votes for that office, of all the electors who voted for Gen. Harrison for President. Of the other votes for Vice President, Mr. Littleton W. Tazewell, received those of the eleven South Carolina electors, Mr. James K. Polk received one in Tennessee, and Col. Richard M. Johnson, the present Vice President, received the remaining 48. Mr. Tyler is accordingly chosen Vice President by a majority of 174 votes.

ARTICLE XXVI.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

CHAP. III.

Since the publication of our last number, the affairs of Turkey and Egypt appear to have approached a crisis. Soon after the occupation by the allied forces of Seyde, Saide, or Sydon, [page 485] and Tour, Tzur, or Tyre, Ibrahim Pasha abandoned the position of Djebail, and marched with 4,000 men to Bet-el Dyn, the usual residence of the Emir Bechir, Prince of the Druses. Soliman Pasha with about 3,000 men was posted near Beyruth, and Osman Pasha with 6 or 7,000 at Em-el-Ruba. On the 4th of October, the inhabitants of the mountains who had been supplied by the allies with muskets, under the command of the Sheiks Francis and George, attacked Osman Pasha, defeated him with considerable loss, and compelled him to abandon his position with his supplies of provisions

and munitions of war, and to retire upon Balbek, where, in consequence of his losses, and numerous desertions, he retained but about 1,000 men. The Emir Bechir was already in negotiation with the allies, and on the 5th of October he concluded a convention with the Seraskier Izret Pasha, and Admiral Stopford, by which his life and property were guarantied to him, and he engaged to serve faithfully his sovereign and master, the Sultan Abdul Medschid. He immediately surrendered his sons as hostages for the fulfilment of this engagement, and a few days afterwards, as has been already stated, he repaired with his family to the camp of the allies, and on board the British squadron. One of his sons, the Emir el Kassim, was established in the government of the mountains. At this time, it was computed that 5,000 of the troops of Ibrahim Pasha had deserted his standard. He however received reinforcements from Egypt, and was ordered by his father to concentrate his troops, to throw some troops into St. Jean d' Acre, and to hold himself in readiness for circumstances. Tripoli and Ladikiep, on the coast north of Beyrout, were still in possession of the Egyptians, and the allies occupied only a few fortresses on the coast. The revolt however extended itself among the inhabitants of the country, and Ibrahim and Solyman Pasha, after the battle of Beyrout, in which they suffered a decisive defeat, retired upon Balbek.

About the 20th of October, Ibrahim Pasha withdrew the garrisons from Tripoli and Ladikiep, and concentrated all his forces in the plains of Damascus, with a view to the preservation of his communications with Egypt. The whole population of the mountains had at this time declared in favor of the Sultan.

The 3d of November was memorable in the history of this war for the bombardment and capture of the celebrated fortress of St. Jean d' Acre. A division of steamboats appeared before the place on the 1st, and began to throw bombs and balls into it, to which cannonading the garrison returned their fire without material effect on either side. On the morning of the 2d, the Turkish and Austrian Admiral ships arrived, and in the afternoon admiral Stopford with his squadron. The Turkish Admiral proceeded with a flag of truce to summon the place, but was not received. In the evening the whole fleet, to the number of 22 ships, cast anchor before the place. The town presents two fronts to the sea, one towards the west, and the other towards the south. On the afternoon of the 3d, at 10 minutes before 2 o'clock, the following ships proceeded in order, took their positions, came to anchor, and opened their fire upon the west face of the town, viz. the Powerful, Princess Charlotte, Thunderer, Belerophon and Pique. This division was commanded by Com. Napier. Immediately afterwards, the Castor, Carrysford Talbot,

Benbow, Edinburg, the Turkish Admiral ship Mookuddimay-i-pive, the Hazard, Wasp, and two Austrian frigates, took their positions on the southern face, and opened their batteries at 15 minutes past 2. The Revenge was ordered to remain in reserve, and the steamships Gorgon, Vesuvius, Phoenix and Stromboli were placed at the angle between the two divisions. Admiral Stopford left his flag ship and went on board the Phoenix steamer, where he was accompanied by Sir Charles Smith, who was in readiness, with 3,000 marines and Turkish troops, in the several ships, to take advantage of any breach which might be made in the walls. A tremendous battery was continued along the whole line, and the fire was returned with great bravery and steadiness by the Egyptian artillery. At 3 o'clock the Revenge was ordered into the line at the head of the Powerful. At 25 minutes past 4 o'clock, in the greatest heat of the action, there was a terrible explosion in the city, which proved to be the blowing up of the principal magazine and arsenal. After this event, the fire on the south side subsided by degrees, but that on the west continued, the discharges succeeding one another with great rapidity. At 5 o'clock the Admiral gave a signal for the cessation of the fire, but in consequence of the smoke it was not seen by the western division for half an hour. At half past 1 in the morning, notice was given, by a boat sent on board by the captain of the port, that the city was abandoned by the governor and garrison, and that the gate towards the sea would be found open. At day break 300 Turks and Austrian marines landed and took possession of the town. They were followed by the rest of the troops from the fleet.

The city presented a scene of the most terrible devastation. By the explosion of the arsenal, two entire regiments were annihilated, and within an area of 60,000 square yards, every living creature, including 2 or 300 persons, besides soldiers, women and children, ceased to exist. There were also within the reach of the devastation, a considerable number of camels, horses and cattle. There had been also great destruction on other parts of the works, by the rapidity and precision of the cannonade, and great carnage among the soldiers at the batteries. Col. Smith, on whom devolved the command of the place, remarks in his despatch, that "those who may have been inclined to doubt the fighting qualities of the Egyptian troops might acquire a lesson from the example of their endurance, if they could but contemplate the devastation and scene of horror, by which this once formidable fortress is enshrouded." It was computed that 1500 to 1700 perished by the explosion, and 300 were killed at the batteries. About 3,000 prisoners, including troops who returned the next day and surrendered themselves, together with a great amount of ordnance, ammunition in two other magazines, provisions, and other

property, fell into the hands of the captors. Many of those who escaped from the town were made prisoners by the mountaineers. The loss of the allies, English, Turks and Austrians was 18 killed and 41 wounded. Most of the ships had received little injury. Some of them, however, were considerably cut up in the rigging and spars. The Princess Charlotte alone fired during the action 4,400 balls. The Bellerophon used in the space of three hours 160 barrels of powder, and 28 tons of balls. The steamers fired shot and shells into the town with great precision, and it was supposed that it was a shell fired from the Gorgon, which caused the explosion of the magazine.

The capture of this celebrated fortress, in so short a space of time, in spite of a brave resistance, excited surprise, and produced a strong sensation. The fame which it had acquired by its long and successful resistance when attacked by Napoleon, had invested it with an exaggerated importance in the public opinion, and its fall, under these circumstances, was an event calculated to produce a strong moral effect on the minds of the people of that country, who had naturally adopted the opinion of its invincibility. Its capture was also a serious loss to the Pasha of Egypt, on account of the vast amount of provisions and munitions of war, which was deposited there for the maintenance of the war in Syria, which by this event fell into the hands of the enemy. A portion of this property was lost by a second explosion which happened by the blowing up of another magazine in the city. This accident took place three days after the capture, by the accidental igniting of a train of powder which had been, through carelessness, accumulated along the ground in the vicinity of the magazine. By this second explosion, 280 persons lost their lives, nearly half of whom were women and children. Among the sufferers were a number of British marines and sailors, and Captain Collier of the *Castor* was severely wounded.

According to the testimony of a French officer who examined the place, its strength had been greatly exaggerated. It would appear that it was by no means so strong a fortification, especially on the side of the water, as it had been represented. It was under the command of Col. Schultz, a Polish officer, who was severely wounded in the arm by the bursting of a bomb. Under the command of this officer it had been repaired and strengthened, but the works begun by him were in an unfinished state.

Much surprise was excited, by the inactivity during the campaign of Ibrahim Pasha. His plan of operations was to act on the offensive, by marching with a strong army into Anatolia, and threatening Constantinople. This plan appears to have been defeated, and all his efforts paralysed, by the general revolt of the mountaineers, and the defection of his own troops.

In the mean time Mehemet Ali had been entirely disappointed in his expectations of aid from France. The ministry had produced an immense excitement in Europe by the great increase of the armament in France, and had maintained a powerful fleet in the Levant, but the operations of the allies had gone on with vigor and without interruption, and the French fleet had received no instructions to interpose, to obstruct or retard them. The negotiations between France and the powers of the quadruple alliance did not cease, but the only stipulation that was obtained in favor of the Pasha of Egypt, was a recommendation to the Sultan to revoke the act deposing him from the government of Egypt, on condition that he would give up the Turkish fleet, and remove his pretensions to the government of Candia, Syria, Adana, and the Holy cities. The views of the allied powers are explicitly stated in a note addressed by Lord Palmerston in the name of the British government, to the British Ambassador at Paris, for the information of the French government, under date of Nov. 2, of which the following is the substance.

“M. Thiers says that France, in accepting with a religious fidelity the state of Europe, such as it resulted from treaties (by which it is presumed are meant the treaties of 1815,) has understood that the state should not be changed, either for the benefit or to the detriment of any existing power. In this understanding Her Majesty's Government entirely agrees, and Her Majesty's Government conceives that an arrangement which has for its object to prevent Egypt and Syria from being severed from the Turkish empire, is in strict conformity with this understanding, and in accordance both with its letter and with its spirit.

“M. Thiers states that the integrity of the Ottoman Empire embraces the shores of the Black Sea and those of the Red Sea, and that it is as important to maintain the independence of Egypt and Syria, as that of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. But Her Majesty's Government presumes that what is meant to be expressed in this passage is, not that the particular portions of the Turkish empire therein mentioned should be made separately independent, because that would be a dissolution of the Turkish empire; but that the sovereign power which rules the whole of the Turkish empire, should be able to exert its paramount authority with entire independence of foreign control, as fully and completely on the shore of the Red Sea as on that of the Black Sea; in Egypt and in Syria, as on the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. In this opinion Her Majesty's Government concurs, and the measures which are now in course of execution by the Four Powers, in regard to Syria, appear to Her Majesty's Government to be strictly in furtherance of these views.

“So far Her Majesty's Government is glad to find itself concurring in the positions laid down by M. Thiers' despatch; but Her Majesty's Government cannot equally agree in the opinion expressed therein,

that the present condition of the Pasha of Egypt is an essential element to the balance of power in Europe.

"The whole of M. Thiers's argument on this point seems to rest on the assumption, that the continued existence of Mehemet Ali in his present condition as Pasha of Egypt, is a source of strength to the Sultan, and tends to enable the Sultan the better to defend himself against foreign and domestic danger; because, if it be admitted that Mehemet Ali is a governor, using against his sovereign an authority which has been confided to him for the benefit of that sovereign, and employing in hostility against the supreme power of the state the resources, military, naval, and financial, of an important portion of the empire itself; if, in short, he is, to use the words of the despatch, 'a Pasha disobedient to his master, and depending upon all sorts of foreign influences,' it is manifest that the continued existence of a subject in such a state of insubordination and enmity towards his sovereign, must be a source of weakness and not of strength to that sovereign, and must render him less instead of more able to defend himself against either foreign or domestic danger, and must, therefore, according to the principles of M. Thiers's despatch, impair the balance of power.

"But the opinion of the Turkish Government, which may be allowed to be a competent judge on this matter, has for some time been, that the continued existence of Mehemet Ali in his present state of military power, and with his hostile intentions towards the Sultan, is incompatible with the internal peace and integrity of the Ottoman empire, and destructive of the independence of the Sultan as regards his relations with foreign powers; and, undoubtedly the experience of the last few years has too fully shown that this opinion is not unfounded.

"The extent of the limits within which it may be necessary to confine the delegated authority of Mehemet Ali, in order to make it probable that for the future he may be an obedient, instead of a disobedient subject, and may therefore become a source of strength, instead of being a cause of weakness to the Ottoman empire, is a point upon which opinions may differ, and that question it is not requisite for me now to discuss. But Her Majesty's Government conceives that whatever may be the opinions entertained on this point by foreign powers, such opinions can only serve to regulate the advice which those Powers may tender to the Sultan, or to determine the extent of the assistance which they may be disposed to afford him; but that it rests with the Sultan, as sovereign of the Turkish empire, to decide which of his subjects shall be appointed by him to govern particular portions of his own dominions, and that no foreign Power has a right to control the Sultan in the discretionary exercise of one of the inherent and essential attributes of independent sovereignty.

"The question of principle which I have thus adverted to, may probably not have any practical bearing upon events now in progress, but Her Majesty's Government has felt anxious that it should not, by silence on this matter, leave its opinions liable to be misunderstood.

"Your Excellency will give a copy of this despatch to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. I am, &c.,

PALMERSTON."

The allied Powers, in agreeing to recommend to the Sultan to re-invest Mehemet Ali with the government of Egypt, with the right of hereditary succession, resolved nevertheless, that they would not address this recommendation to his Highness, until the Pasha should have taken the first step, by making his submission, and asking this favor of his sovereign. It was resolved, by a memorandum of a conference at London on the 14th of November, to communicate this agreement to Mehemet Ali, through instructions to be given to Admiral Stopford. This memorandum was communicated to the French government, and also to the Turkish Ambassador in London.

The object of this agreement was anticipated by an arrangement made at Alexandria, before the memorandum was known there. On the 23d of November, Com. Charles Napier arrived before Alexandria under instructions from Admiral Stopford, with a portion of the British fleet, and immediately despatched a flag of truce to the city, to open a communication with the minister of Mehemet Ali. The following correspondence ensued, which, with its result, we copy at large, as it cannot be abridged without divesting it of much of its spirit and interest.

"TO HIS EXCELLENCY BOGHOS YOUSSEUF BEY.

On Board Her Majesty's Ship Powerful, }
Alexandria, Nov. 23. }

The present letter will be delivered to you by Captain Maunsell, who is an old acquaintance of his Highness Mehemet Ali. I have charged him to beg his Highness to send back all the Emirs and Sheikhs of Lebanon, who were sent to Alexandria in the month of July by order of the authorities of Syria. The chief part of these unhappy persons were taken upon the mere suspicion that they had expressed discontent, and that only from the instigation of the late Emir Bechir, whose government was anything but just and moderate, and who ended by detaching himself from the cause of Mehemet Ali.

The further detention of these unfortunate individuals can have no favorable effect at present. Lebanon is now entirely free, completely armed, and, whatever may arrive to other parts of Syria, will never again become dependent upon the government of Mehemet Ali.

Mehemet Ali no doubt is aware of the wish of the Allies to assure him the hereditary government of Egypt, and if his Highness will permit an old seaman to suggest to him a simple means for reconciling himself with the Sultan and the Allies, he would beg him to give

up immediately, and without any conditions, the Ottoman fleet, and to withdraw his troops from Syria. The evils of war would then cease, his Highness would have ample and satisfactory occupation in his latter years in cultivating the arts of peace, and in settling, probably upon new foundations, the throne of the Ptolemies. From what has happened in Syria, his Highness will have seen what may be done in a country with the government of which the inhabitants are discontented. In a month's time 6,000 Turks and a handful of marines have taken Saida and Beyrout, defeated the Egyptian army in three different actions, have taken 10,000 prisoners and deserters, have caused all the sea-ports to be evacuated, all the passes of the Taurus, and the mountain of Lebanon; and all this against an army of 30,000 men. Three weeks afterwards Acre fell into the hands of the allied fleet after a three hours' bombardment. If his Highness wishes to continue hostilities, he will permit me to ask him whether he is sure in Egypt? I am a great admirer of his Highness, and would rather be his friend than his enemy. In the former case, let us point out to his Highness for how short a time he can hope to preserve Egypt in refusing a reconciliation with the Sultan. Experience has shown that the Egyptian army in Syria is extremely discontented, that the whole inhabitants of Syria are in arms against it; that if Ibrahim Pasha is attacked by a superior Turkish force, and one which may be augmented still farther, he will be obliged to lay down his arms. Let his Highness throw a glance over Egypt—all the inhabitants and sailors are discontented, the Vice-Admiral and several officers have abandoned him, and are at present on board the (English) squadron. The Syrian soldiers at present in Egypt desire to return to their own country. The pay of the Egyptian soldiers is in arrears, and they mourn at not being able to provide their families with bread. From 12,000 to 15,000 Egyptian soldiers, who are at present at Constantinople, are daily fed, paid, and clothed under the eyes of the Sultan. Let his Highness reflect upon the danger which environs him; and if these soldiers are brought into Egypt with a promise that they should be disbanded after his Highness' defeat, who shall say that Egypt is invulnerable? Alexandria may be taken as Acre has been; and his Highness, who may at the present moment be the founder of a new dynasty, may become a simple Pasha.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

CHARLES NAPIER, Commodore.

His Excellency, Boghos Bey."

ANSWER OF S. E. BOGHOS BEY TO THE LETTER OF COMMODORE NAPIER, DATED NOVEMBER 23.

"Monsieur le Commodore,—I have received with much pleasure the letter which you did me the honor to address me through my old friend Captain Maunsell, and I hastened to present the translation to the Viceroy, my master. His Highness orders me to let you know that he is grateful for the good feelings expressed in your letter.

"I cannot suppose it possible, M. le Commodore, that you believe in the evil reports of the Rear-Admiral. I am certain from your honorable character, that you will give little credit to the words of a man who, when he deserted from Constantinople, did not hesitate to spread abroad calumnies of the Sublime Porte, as he does at present about Egypt. At the period when the officers of the Ottoman navy obtained the power of leaving Alexandria, the Rear-Admiral solicited from the Viceroy permission to remain in Egypt; and finally, he obtained from his Highness the authorization to retire. But he preferred desertion to any frank or loyal step, because he thought he saw in desertion the means of restoring himself to favor and profit. It is merely necessary to know the position of that officer in order to appreciate justly the value of reports sent forth by him which I shall not take the pains to refute.

The orders of his Highness have already anticipated your wishes with regard to the liberty of the Druse chieftains. Long since several of these chiefs have quitted Syria and settled at Cairo. At the news of the late events, they came of themselves to claim of the Pasha the permission to return to their compatriots, in order to act in the interest of the Egyptian cause. Ten days ago they took the road to Syria. At their solicitation the Druse chiefs, who had been previously exiled to Nubia, were allowed to return to their homes; the order to this effect has been already expedited. The restoration of those personages to their country being accomplished, your good intentions with regard to them have been realized, without the necessity of having recourse to an exchange.

It has already come to our knowledge that it was the intention of the Great Powers to leave to his Highness the hereditary government of Egypt. On this important point his Highness waits still for official communications. His Highness is no less grateful for the proposition contained in your letter, seeing in it a personal manifestation of your amicable and conciliatory disposition. In no case has his Highness sought to put himself in opposition with the wishes of the European Cabinets. You are not ignorant, Commodore, that he had already submitted to the propositions of the treaty which conceded to him the hereditary administration of Egypt. His Highness had only refused to solicit from the Sublime Porte the faculty to join to that first concession the life government of Syria, and that because the Viceroy had the conviction that Syria in his hands might still offer great resources to the empire. Instead of replying to this request, hostilities were resorted to. You will impartially judge, Commodore, if the wrongs have been on the side of the Viceroy. His Highness is persuaded to the contrary, and is convinced that the Great Powers will render him justice in that respect.

I will now reply to what concerns the restoration of the Ottoman squadron and the evacuation of Syria. It has never been the intention of his Highness to retain the fleet of his Sovereign; he has never ceased to express himself in this sense, even on the day that circumstances brought the squadron of the Grand Seignior to Alexandria.

Furthermore, when Sami Bey was sent on a mission to the Sublime Porte, he offered in the name of his Highness, the restitution of the fleet, which was on the point of setting sail to return to Constantinople when the hostilities commencing in Syria occurred, adjourning the execution of the orders of the Viceroy. In respect to the evacuation of Syria, his Highness had believed it to be his right to wait for fresh orders from the Sublime Porte. You know, Commodore, how the demand of the Viceroy was answered, who from that time thought it expedient to have recourse to the officious (*officieuse*) mediation of France; thus manifesting his intention to enter into conciliatory ways, and his desire to see an end put to a state of things which his Highness is conscious not to have provoked.

For the moment, the direct relations between the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian army in Syria are interrupted, in consequence of the agitation of the country. It is with the sole view of putting an end to disorder, and to ensure the channel of correspondence between the army and Egypt, that the Viceroy has just directed to the frontiers a corps of troops, whose mission is the re-establishment of communications.

I hope, Commodore, that you will be satisfied with the explanations that the Viceroy has ordered me to transmit to you, and that you will admit, in the anxiety I display to reply with frankness to your friendly communications, a fresh proof of the pacific and conciliatory sentiments of the Viceroy, my master.

I have the honour, &c.,

BOGHOS BEY."

SECOND LETTER OF THE COMMODORE TO H. E. BOGHOS BEY, DATED
25TH NOVEMBER.

"I wish to know from your Excellency whether, if the chiefs of the Druses have been sent back to Lebanon, your Excellency will say whether those chiefs, carried off from Syria in last July, have returned to their homes?

I observed to your Excellency, in my letter of yesterday, that it did not depend on my will to suspend hostilities by sea, unless his Highness the Pasha would restore the fleet, and give orders to immediately evacuate Syria. Still less can I give any assurance as to the interruption of military operations: on the contrary, I am quite persuaded that the operations will be continued, until orders are given for the complete evacuation of Syria.

I have no knowledge of the despatches brought by the last French steam-boat, and I am also ignorant if the French Government has entered into negotiations with the Allied Powers. I only know that the Allied Powers have recommended to the Porte to re-establish Mehemet Ali in the government of Egypt, and to make it hereditary in his family; and I know that nothing would give greater pleasure to the British Government than to receive letters by the packet, announcing that orders had been given that Syria should be evacuated and the fleet given up.

I can understand the feelings of his Highness in hesitating to do this until he received officially from the Allied Powers their guarantee, but in the meantime I must do my duty.

I desire greatly to avoid all effusion of blood. War and disease have already done enough mischief; wherefore, if his Highness will give orders that Syria be immediately evacuated, by sending transports to receive the troops, and consent to let the fleet get ready for sailing, I will not insist upon its departure for Constantinople until the Pasha be guaranteed in the hereditary government of Egypt. On these conditions I will consent to suspend hostilities.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

CHARLES NAPIER, Commodore."

REPLY OF BOGHOS BEY TO THE ABOVE LETTER, DATED NOV. 25.

"I have this instant received the letter that you did me the honour to address me this day, and I hasten to place it under the eyes of his Highness the Viceroy.

Conformably to his orders, I reply to the different paragraphs which it contains.

In what concerns the Druse chieftains I repeat to you, M. le Commodore, that those who reside at Cairo have already set out for Syria. As to those who are still in Nubia, the orders for their return have been already sent, as I have had the honour to assure you. And I repeat the assurance that, at the moment of their arrival in Egypt, they shall be perfectly free to return to their country. As far as regards the fleet, his Highness has learned with great pleasure that you adhere to the proposal which he made to accomplish its restitution as soon as the decision of the Powers shall be officially notified. His Highness, sincerely participating in the desire which you express for stopping the effusion of blood, is decided to put an end to hostilities. But as you are not ignorant that the transport by sea of an army, with a considerable suite of materiel of horses and equipages, offers great difficulties, and as it is especially urgent to put an end to the horrors of war, the Viceroy is ready to order his son, Ibrahim Pasha, to concentrate his troops, in order to their falling back upon Egypt, a disposition that shall be transmitted to the General-in-Chief by an Egyptian officer, accompanied, if you should think it fit, by an English officer accredited by you. Ibrahim Pasha will thus be forced to evacuate Syria completely, as soon as the decision of the Powers shall be known.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

BOGHOS BEY."

THIRD LETTER OF COMMODORE NAPIER, DATED NOV. 26.

"In the last paragraph of your letter of yesterday, you mentioned that the Pasha will give orders for concentrating the Egyptian forces in Syria, so that Syria may be evacuated as soon as the official decision of the Powers be known. I beg to observe to your Excellency

hat the Egyptian troops are already concentrated, and that my demand was the immediate evacuation of Syria. I will place at the disposal of your Highness a steam-boat to conduct to Beyrout the officer which the Pasha shall appoint, accompanied by an English officer, to carry the despatch of his Highness to Ibrahim Pasha. This is indispensable to engage the Commander-in-Chief to suspend hostilities, &c.

C. NAPIER."

REPLY OF BOGHOS BEY TO THE COMMODORE, DATED NOV. 26.

"I reply to the last letter that you have done me the honour to address to me, after having submitted it to the Viceroy, my master.

His Highness consents to re-arm the fleet of the Sublime Porte, to victual it—in one word to put it in condition to sail at the earliest moment for Constantinople—with the express condition which you, Commodore, have yourself pressed, that the said squadron shall remain in our port until the official notifications of the Powers which insures to his Highness the hereditary government of Egypt. Besides, and upon that formal demand which you have made to the Viceroy, his Highness will send to Beyrout at the earliest opportunity an officer of his palace, already named, a part of the commission, with the necessary orders for the evacuation of Syria by Ibrahim Pasha, his son, and all his army.

This envoy will take his passage on board the vessel that you have placed at the disposition of his Highness, and will be accompanied by an English officer on his destination and return.

This, with lively gratitude for your care and delicacy in the solution of this thorny difference, as in the name of his Highness,

I am, with profound respect,

Your very humble and very obedient servant,

BOGHOS BEY."

COPY OF A CONVENTION BETWEEN COMMODORE NAPIER, COMMANDING THE NAVAL FORCES OF HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY BEFORE ALEXANDRIA, ON THE ONE SIDE, AND HIS EXCELLENCY BOGHOS YOUSSEUF BEY, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF HIS HIGHNESS THE VICEROY OF EGYPT, AUTHORISED SPECIALLY BY HIS HIGHNESS, ON THE OTHER; DONE AND SIGNED AT ALEXANDRIA, DATED NOV. 27.

Art. 1. Commodore Napier, in his above-named quality, having communicated to his Highness Mehemet Ali, that the Allied Powers had recommended the Sublime Porte to reinstate him in the hereditary government of Egypt, and his Highness seeing in this communication a favorable circumstance to put an end to the calamities of war, his Highness engages himself to order his son, Ibrahim Pasha, to proceed to the immediate evacuation of Syria; his Highness engages himself, besides, to restore the Ottoman fleet as soon as he shall have received the official notification that the Sublime Porte grants to him

the hereditary government of Egypt, which concession is and remains guaranteed by the Powers.

Art. 2. Commodore Napier will place at the disposition of the Egyptian Government a steamer to conduct to Syria the officer designated by his Highness to bear to the Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian army the order to evacuate Syria, the Commander-in-Chief of the Britannic force, Sir Robert Stopford, will, on his side, name an officer to watch the execution of this measure.

Art. 3. In consideration of what precedes, Commodore Napier engages himself to suspend, on the part of the Britannic forces, hostilities against Alexandria, or any other port of the Egyptian country. He will authorize, at the same time, the free navigation of the vessels destined for the transport of the wounded, of the sick, or from every other portion of the Egyptian army which the Government of Egypt might desire to have to return to this country by sea.

Art. 4. It is well understood that the Egyptian army shall have the facility to retire from Syria with its artillery, arms, horses, munitions, baggage, and especially with all that constitutes the *materiel* of the army.

In pursuance of this convention the steamer *Medea* left Alexandria for Beyrout, conveying an Envoy from Mehemet Ali to Ibrahim Pasha, with instructions to him to return with his army to Egypt. Com. Napier about the same time withdrew with his division of the fleet, consisting of six ships of war and three armed steamers, from before Alexandria. On the arrival of the *Medea* at Beyrout, with the news of the convention, Admiral Stopford refused to confirm it, and sent the Envoy back to Alexandria in the steamer *Stromboli*, with a letter to Mehemet Ali, informing him that Commodore Napier had entered into the convention for the evacuation of Syria by the Egyptian troops, without authority, and that he could not approve or ratify it. He expressed a hope that the letter would be received in season to prevent the departure of transports, for conveying back the troops from Syria, as in case of their arrival at Beyrout, they would be ordered back to Alexandria. He however expressed his desire to adopt any measure which might tend to the renewal of amity between the Viceroy and England. Four days afterwards, on the 6th of December, Admiral Stopford having received new instructions from his government, in conformity with the memorandum above mentioned, sent Capt. Fanshawe, Captain of his flag ship to Alexandria, with authority, as he stated in a letter addressed to Mehemet Ali, from the British government, in the name of the four Powers, "to maintain your Highness in the pashalic of Egypt, upon the condition that within three days after the communication made to you by Capt. Fanshawe, you agree to restore the Turkish fleet to the Sultan, and finally to evacuate Syria." These

conditions were in substance what Mehemet Ali had already agreed to. He immediately replied to Admiral Stopford, that he agreed to the conditions, and presented through him a petition to the Sublime Porte, making his submission, and praying that he may be reinstated in the pashalic of Egypt, with the right of hereditary succession. The result of this application is not distinctly known. There are contradictory reports of the determination of the Divan upon it. All that the Allied Powers stipulated to do in behalf of the Pasha was to *recommend* to the Sultan, to re-establish him in the pashalic of Egypt. Before the arrival of the Pasha's Envoy at Beyrout in the Medea, the army of Ibrahim Pasha had left Damascus, on its retreat towards Egypt, by the Mecca road, east of the Jordan.

This brings down the history of events to the date of our last information from the scene of operations. It deserves to be mentioned that during the continuance of hostilities, Mehemet Ali carefully guarded against any interruption or impediment to the regular transit of the India mail through his dominions. The mail which left Bombay on the 1st of October, in the steamer *Berenice*, arrived at Suez on the Red Sea on the 24th, and took its departure for England in the *Great Liverpool* on the 28th. The Viceroy gave the most precise orders for the protection of the agent of the company, and of the English mail on its passage from one port to the other. The same protection was afforded to the November mail, which left Alexandria in the *Oriental* on the 27th.

On the 24th of November the *Meteor* French steamer arrived at Alexandria from France, with orders to the French fleet to return to Toulon, where it shortly afterwards arrived.

MISCELLANY.

THE WINGS OF ICARUS,

Or, the Provincial in Paris.

(Continued from page 507.)

CHAP. XII.

Against a gathering of bucklers what can be done by a single sword, be it named *Flamberga* or *Balisarda*. Seeing the formidable attitude of his antagonists, who seemed resolved to bully whoever undertook

to recal them to a sense of propriety, Deslandes concluded that to follow up his mission would only subject him to insult, without there being any chance of his success. To avoid a ridiculous scene, which, so unfortunate had he been for the last few days, might perhaps be imputed to him as a crime, he took the part of retiring. Saluted on his retreat by the jokes of the unruly troop, to whom he saw himself obliged to yield the ground, with his face reddened by anger, he rushed into the crowd, and was soon hidden from the glances of mockery which were fixed on him from every quarter.

Without any hope of repairing his misfortune, or revenging himself for the little humiliation to which he had been just subjected, the substitute wandered about, where chance directed, delaying to meet the displeasure of his patroness, as a general who has just suffered himself to be beaten, hesitates to appear before his commander, when at the entrance of the room, where the card players were assembled, he perceived M. Piard, who, half hidden by a group of dancers, was looking with an anxious eye at what was passing at the ball. At sight of him Deslandes felt a sensation like that of a man on the point of drowning, who suddenly feels between his fingers the rope, which a friendly hand has just thrown to him from the shore. Without a moment's hesitation, he marched directly up to the counsellor of state.

"Sir," said he, "the serious nature of circumstances just now must make us both forget what took place the other day. You have so much interest in assisting me, that I do not hesitate to ask for your aid. Mad. Piard insists that Mad. Marmancourt shall leave the ball room; there is no person but yourself, who, from the ascendancy which you must have retained over that lady, can succeed in a negotiation in which I have just failed. One word from your lips would produce, I am certain, a decided effect, and if you would accompany me—"

"Have you lost your wits, sir," said the husband of Isaura. "I have already told you that I yield up to you all my rights. This invasion is your work, not mine; get out of the scrape as you can, and above all do not draw me into it, or you may repent of it."

Having said this in the most brutal manner, M. Piard returned immediately into the card room, as a hare retreats into his hole at the sound of a falling branch.

The loss of his last hope inspired the substitute with a desperate resolution to which the peaceful habits of his past life rendered him very unwilling to have recourse. I have but one more resource, thought he, and that is, to challenge that witch in moustaches, whom Blondel called Jonquieres. Isaura will understand, that being unable myself to throw a dozen people, male and female out of the ball room, I wished to obey her as far as it depended on myself. He has a deucedly exterminating air, this fellow, if he should kill me—

The substitute sounded his courage which he had never put to such a proof before. After an instant of doubt, he found it was in a good state, and not to allow soft reflections to get the upper hand, he directed his steps, with a martial air, toward that part of the hall where the company of Madame Marmancourt were assembled. As he approach-

ed he became the witness of a scene, which, during his short absence, had entirely changed its appearance.

A middle aged gentleman, dressed in black, of a stern aspect and severe countenance, had begun with Theodosia and her companions a colloquy, in a low voice, the result of which was the almost immediate departure of the proscribed dancers. Yielding to the injunctions of this mysterious personage, they retired with slow steps, not like a troop of ferocious wolves, but like a band of conquered lionesses. In spite of their heroic oath, the young men who accompanied them did not wait for the bayonets, the hidden power with which the man in black was invested, seemed to render the most rash prudent. All the disorderly company left the ball, with less noise than they entered, and were accompanied at a distance by the substitute, who advanced even to the outer door, that he might assure himself of the reality of this opportune departure. At the moment he was returning, charmed at a denouement which would dispense with any chivalrous prowess on his part, he was accosted unexpectedly by the brown young man in mustaches.

"It was you I was looking for," said he, in a harsh tone; "you understand that I cannot decently cut my throat with the police officer whom you sent to us just now, but you are a gentleman, as I am assured by Gustan, and you I hope will exchange a couple of balls with me. Here is my card, be so good as to give me yours."

Warlike beyond measure a moment before, Deslandes at this moment had no desire to fight, but the provocation was too direct to admit of its being possible to refuse to answer it. With a very bad grace, he took the card which was presented to him, and drew from his pocket one of his visiting cards. M. de Jonquiere seized it from his hand, and pirouetting on his toe, said with an arrogant air—

"You shall hear from me to-morrow." After the departure of his adversary, the substitute remained some time motionless, in a pensive and melancholy attitude, which would have done honor to an heir; he seemed to be lamenting his death, and wearing mourning, beforehand.

Bah! he has not killed me yet, said he, finally to himself, and trying to cast off his dark presentiments, what is the use of being troubled at this affair, to-morrow will be time enough to think of it, and now my most urgent business is to appease the displeasure of Isaura. What a trade it is to depend on the caprice of a woman! I chose it, however, so I have no right to complain; but if it were to begin over again, I think that at this time of night I should be at D*** quietly in my bed. At D*** to be sure there are no balls, but on the other hand, there are no duels.

The substitute endeavored to drive from his countenance the sadness which spite of himself, had settled there, and returned to the saloon, where he had left Mad. Piard.

"Madame," said he, addressing her respectfully, "your orders are executed."

"I know it," dryly replied Isaura, "and I have already thanked M. de Rochelle for it."

The spiteful woman smiled affectedly as she looked at the staff officer, who, standing at her side, looked at Deslandes from head to foot, and cutting short immediately the conversation, she went to re-join her husband who had been set at liberty by the departure of Mad. Marmancourt.

The gentlemen remained together, and exchanged looks for a moment with the mutual malevolence which two rivals usually feel for each other. The officer of the staff first broke the silence.

"I suppose, sir," said he "that you have never read the fable of the fly and the coach;" and as he spoke, he smiled very impertinently.

"That may be sir," replied Deslandes; "but I prefer that of the ass dressed in the lion's skin."

"What do you mean by that," asked M. de Rochelle, with a somewhat embarrassed, though angry air, for from a *Robin* (for thus he had disdainfully named the substitute) he had not expected so smart a reply.

"You speak fables to me, I answer in apologues," replied the young magistrate, who seeing his adversary growing angry, endeavored to preserve the superiority which coolness always bestows.

"And if I talk to you of swords,"—said the captain proudly.

"I should answer you of pistols" replied Deslandes, with a careless air. "A *robin* like me does not often frequent the fencing schools, but he can pull a trigger as well as a soldier, even if this soldier happen to belong to the national guard."

The officer of the staff bit his moustache. "A game of wit may carry us too far," replied he with a proud air, "the place in which we are is not suited to a discussion of this kind, we had better put it off until to-morrow."

"As you please," said the substitute, who this time took the first step by drawing a card from his pocket.

Surprised again to see himself anticipated, M. de Rochelle imitated the example given him by his adversary. After having exchanged their addresses, the young men bowed gravely to each other and separated immediately.

The perspective of a first duel had given Deslandes a very disagreeable sensation, but finding himself exposed almost immediately, to a second affair, he recovered suddenly an assurance, bordering on audacity. We mention this homophatic effect, without attempting to explain it. Under the influence of an exaltation until then unknown to him, the substitute forgot Mad. Piard and ambition, while he shared in the pleasures of the ball; he said to himself in the manner of Anacreon, that he ought to crop the flowers before being cropped himself. He joined the quadrilles, choosing resolutely the prettiest partners, he won money at *ècattè*, he drank bumpers of punch, and as this last pastime was diametrically opposed to his sober habits, a moment came when the substitute heard marvellous music, and saw the company all balance in cadence, though the orchestra was mute, and the dancing had ceased. At this moment if Roland or Rodomant had entered the ball room armed *cap a pie*, Deslandes would have been the first to have thrown down to him his glove.

This is what I call living, said he inwardly, throwing himself heavily upon a seat ; to-day a ball, pleasure, dazzling lustres, pretty women, music, the intoxicating cup, flowers and diamonds, to-morrow the duel, duels, I ought to say—a carriage stopping mysteriously at the entrance of the Bois de Bologne—a coppice into which we plunge noiselessly—coats off—blades cross—conquer or die—yes, on my soul this is to live. I have experienced more emotion during the last two hours, than in the course of the whole eighteen months of my abode at D***. This is what I have dreamed of, now I feel that I shall be delighted to fight ; this sensation was wanting.

Deslandes suddenly recollected that he had not made his will. This is a formality which is dispensed with by professed duellists, but which is never neglected on the eve of a first affair.

It is late, thought the warlike magistrate, looking at his watch, I must go, I have only time to arrange my affairs, and get a few hours sleep.

He arose and left the ball room, coolly humming the air of the waltz which the orchestra was playing. He took a carriage at the door and was driven to his hotel, where a new scene awaited him. On entering his chamber, he perceived with surprise, mingled with some uneasiness, a man, lying on his bed, apparently in a profound slumber.

“What are you doing there ?” said Deslandes, recovering from the surprise he had just felt, and shaking with a vigorous hand by the collar, this unceremonious stranger.

The sleeper raised himself, rubbing his eyes, and the light, which the substitute held shone suddenly in his face, and Deslandes discovered in this unexpected guest, his friend Blondel.

“What are you doing here ?” said the substitute, recoiling a few paces.

“I was waiting for you,” replied Gustavus, calmly, “if in your little niche here, I had found the smallest *voltaire*, or the least *divan* where a gentleman might stretch himself out, I would have respected your bed, but as I am not in the habit of sleeping standing, and as the horizontal position is the only one which appears to me supportable at three o'clock in the morning—”

“But what did you come here to do,” interrupted the substitute ; “is it possible you have been drinking so much that you did not know your way home ?”

“Intoxicated, I am ready to prove to you the contrary, if you have any thing delicate to give me for supper. You seem to me to be a little out of the straight line yourself ; it appears that you have supped since I parted with you.”

Blondel was not mistaken ; hardened in dissipation, two hours' sleep had restored him to that state, from which the substitute had strayed somewhat. At this moment the two friends met each other on the borders of intoxication, but one was entering while the other was taking his departure.

“In two words, what do you want of me ?” asked Deslandes.

Blondel raised his eyes to the ceiling, as if to question his memory.

"Here I am," answered he, after a moment's reflection; "I came to tell you that it is indispensable we should fight each other."

This third duel, more unforeseen than the two others, exasperated the nervous irritation of the young magistrate.

"Bravo!" cried he, rudely setting down on the table the light he held in his hand, "and you wish to fight too; this is pleasant, is there any body else here who wants to try me, speak while we are about it. Appear Castilians, Moors, ye of Navarre, I am ready to meet you all—only I must warn you that you must wait for the third chance, I am engaged for the two first country dances."

Deslandes drew from his pocket the cards of his other adversaries, and held them out to Blondel, who examined them successively.

"Louis de Rochelle, don't know him," said he, "Paul de Jonquiere, that is another affair. I know that my friend Jonquiere promises himself to lodge a ball in some portion of your flesh, and even, if he does not happen to feel in good humor, I will not assure you that he will respect your bones. He shoots well, Jonquiere; do you know he knocks down habitually nine puppets out of ten."

"The puppets have no eyes," said the substitute heroically, looking at himself in the chimney glass, and rubbing his brows, the better to appreciate the fascination of his look.

"I did not think you so ferocious," replied Blondel, "but there is another reason why I will not let Jonquiere draw blood from you—he has no other social position than that of being a mad bully. It is therefore with me that you must fight. Do not interrupt me—my relations with Mad. Marmancourt do not permit me to allow the outrage she has suffered, to pass with impunity. I must then find an individual of good intentions whom I can lead to the ground. Here are you—I must take you."

"Thank you for the preference," said Deslandes. "I am obliged to fight, and you also, therefore, to simplify matters, let us fight together. You can guess that we have no need to kill each other, not even to give a wound."

"What is to be done then?"

"We must fight, I tell you."

"He who says fight, says wounds and perhaps death, for he who uses the means must meet the end."

In replying thus with a common maxim, the substitute thought to close the mouth of his companion, but the latter, far from being reduced to silence, shrugged his shoulders ironically.

"It is a duel of accommodation," said he, parodizing in his turn, the maxims of Tartuffe, "I do not want your blood any more than you want mine—we fight for a woman—nonsense; the essential for you as well as for me, is to be able to insert the day after to-morrow in half a dozen of the papers, a paragraph conceived thus:

'Yesterday morning, in consequence of a dispute which arose at the Polish Subscription Ball, a meeting took place between M. Victor Deslandes (your qualities if you please can be spoken of here) and

M. Gustavus de 'Gustan. The adversaries having exchanged shots, (one, two or three, ad libitum) the seconds declared honor was satisfied, and prevented the affair being carried farther.'

Then follow the signatures. Provided with this certificate, all in due order, we re-appear triumphantly, I before Theodosia, you before Mad. Piard. Be assured we shall gain great credit for our conduct."

"This is then a duel in jest which you propose," said Deslandes, looking with astonishment at his friend.

"A very serious duel, on the contrary," replied Blondel, since we shall not breakfast. To be sure, the balls may be a little light, but that is the affair of the seconds, not of us. We have nothing to do with that."

"Very fine talking," replied the substitute, "such a comedy is always ridiculous."

"Ridiculous!" repeated Blondel, "what a novice you are; do you not know that ceremonious duels are never managed in any other way? Ask the deputies, the public officers and fathers of families, and all other individuals of whatever precious title—all these people fight, if it is necessary, but they never kill each other. That is settled."

"Do you think so?"

"I am sure of it. Beside the proposition I make you, is much more for your advantage than for mine. Though you put, to be sure, a very good face upon the matter, I would lay a wager that at the bottom your quarrel with these men annoys you prodigiously. Very well, here is a peremptory means of cutting the matter short. If you go once authentically into the field, you will have a right to oppose each new adversary, what you call, I think, in the language of chicanery, a dilatory exception."

"You mean to speak of the maxim, *Non bis in idem*."

"Just so: *Non bis in idem*, to that what can they answer? Not a word, for I am very sure that neither one or the other knows a word of Latin. You see that you cannot hesitate."

"Notwithstanding the martial ardor with which the current of events had inspired the substitute, yet he was naturally of a pacific temper. The idea of being honorably relieved from two duels by means of a demonstration free from any danger, rapidly spread itself over the more gentle portion of his mind.

If this is the custom, thought he, why need I show myself out of measure intractable and punctilious.

"Do what you will," said he afterward to his friend, "but I leave all the responsibility of the action to you."

"Sleep on your two ears," replied Blondel, putting on his cloak: "It is four o'clock; at noon, I shall be here with the seconds. If Jonquieres, or this other man, whose name I do not remember, comes before, put them off till the next day. Good night, I am going to bed."

"And I am going to make my will."

"Your will," cried Gustavus, shouting with laughter, "you are crazy."

Blondel drew a cigar from his pocket, lighted it, and went out with

a heavy step, without any regard to the repose of the inhabitants of the furnished hotel. Left alone in his chamber, the substitute reflected that the new aspect of things made the drawing up of his will a superfluous precaution, or at least a premature one.

It will be time to do that, thought he, if Messrs. Jonquieres and de Rochelle persist in their provocation. The invention of Blondel is puerile, but it may possibly produce as much effect as a serious duel, for after all, what is necessary to restore me to the good graces of Mad. Piard? It is not blood, it is fame. I am sure that this paragraph in the paper will do wonders, all women like men who cause them to be talked about. I was ready to play gallantly my part in a tragedy; I may therefore without weakness take part in a mystification which does no one any hurt.

Having appeased by similar reasonings the scruples of his self love, Deslandes went to bed, and he soon fell into a slumber which might have been less profound, had it not been for the arrangement concluded with Blondel. It was almost time for the clock to strike twelve, when the substitute was wakened by several rapid knocks at his door.

Upon my soul, said he, jumping out of bed, I have slept like the great Condi on the eve of the battle of Rocroy.

He slipped on his dressing gown and slippers, and hastened to open the door. Instead of Blondel and the seconds, whom he expected to see, he perceived on the landing place of the stairs a personage, the sight of whom surprised him as much as the appearance of Mad. Piard herself would have done. It was M. de Loiselay.

PRINTING FROM DAGUERRÉOTYPE PLATES.

Since the invention of the Daguerreotype, several attempts have been made to discover some method of producing an engraving on the Daguerreotype plate which might be printed from in the same manner as an etching made in the usual way. Dr. Berres of Vienna seems to have been the first who attained any success in these experiments. He gave an account of his process to the Imperial Society of Vienna, as long ago as the 30th April. We copy it, as translated for the London Athenæum, although the account is in some passages quite obscure, probably from a defect in the translation.

Report made by Dr. Berres on the 30th of April to the Imperial Society of Vienna.

"In a Petersburg newspaper of March last, I first saw an account of some attempts to bring the Daguerreotype process into general use. In the meantime M. Daguerre had declared before the Institute of Paris, the complete failure of all his attempts by means of etching to obtain the impression even of a single copy.

The experiments at St. Petersburg, and the hope of eventual suc-

cess, urged me to attempt to make some use of the Daguerreotype pictures, and I began, at the commencement of this month, my series of experiments. Without recapitulating all those in which I was assisted with cordial zeal by M. Francis Kratochevila, and by M. Schup, who had placed at my disposal an immense number of Daguerreotype plates,—and, before I come to an explanation of the process by which I render these Daguerreotype pictures permanent, and capable of further use, I consider it necessary to lay before this learned body the following observations:—

1st. With the copper plates, as used at present in the Daguerreotype process, we can effect only the permanently fixing, never the etching and printing of copies therefrom.

2d. For the heliographic etchings it is necessary that the picture be produced with the required intensity upon purely chemical silver plates.

3d. The etching of the Daguerreotype pictures is produced through the influence of nitric acid, to be explained hereafter.

4th. For the permanently fixing of the Daguerreotype impression, a galvanic power is necessary.

5th. For the changing of the Daguerreotype picture into a deep metal etching, so as to be used as a means of printing, the chemical process of etching is of itself sufficient.

My newly discovered method of managing the Daguerreotype pictures may be divided into two processes.

1st. That of permanently fixing the design.

2d. The changing of the design, when once permanently fixed, into an etching upon the plate.

The method of permanently fixing the Daguerreotype picture with a transparent metal coating, consists in the following process:

I take the pictures produced in the usual manner by the Daguerreotype process, hold them for some minutes over a moderately-warmed nitric acid vapor or steam, and then lay them in nitric acid of 13 to 14 degrees (Reanmur,) in which a considerable quantity of copper or silver, or both together, has been previously dissolved. Shortly after being placed therein, a precipitate of metal is formed, and can now be changed to what degree of intensity I desire. I then take the heliographic picture coated with metal, place it in water, clean it, dry it, polish it with chalk or magnesia, and a dry cloth, or soft leather. After this process, the coating will become clean, clear, and transparent, so that the picture can again be readily seen. The greatest care and attention are required in preparing the Daguerreotype impressions intended to be printed from. The picture must be carefully freed from iodine, and prepared upon a plate of the most chemically pure silver.

That the production of this picture should be sure of succeeding according to the experiments of M. Kratochevila, it is necessary to unite a silver with a copper plate; while upon other occasions, without being able to explain the reason, deep etchings or impressions are produced without the assistance of the copper plate, upon pure silver plate.

The plate will now, upon the spot where the acid ought not to have

dropped, be varnished* ; then held for one or two minutes over a weak, warm vapor, or steam of 25 to 30 degrees (Reanmur) of nitric acid, and then a solution of gum arabic, of the consistence of honey, must be poured over it, and it must be placed in a horizontal position with the impression uppermost, for some minutes. Then place the plate by means of a kind of double pincette (whose ends are protected by a coating of asphalte or hard wood) in nitric acid at 12 or 13 degrees (Reanmur). Let the coating of gum slowly melt off or disappear, and commence now to add, though carefully and gradually, and at a distance from the picture, a solution of nitric acid, of from 25 to 30 degrees, for the purpose of deepening or increasing the etching power of the solution. After the acid has arrived at 16 or 17 degrees (Reanmur), and gives off a peculiarly biting vapor which powerfully affects the sense of smelling, the metal becomes softened, and then generally the process commences of changing the shadow upon the plate into a deep engraving or etching. This is the decisive moment, and upon it must be bestowed the greatest attention. The best method of proving if the acid be strong enough, is to apply a drop of the acid in which the plate now is, to another plate; if the acid make no impression, it is of course necessary to continue adding nitric acid; if, however, it corrode too deeply, then it is necessary to add water, the acid being too strong. The greatest attention must be bestowed upon this process. If the acid has been too potent, a fermentation or white froth will cover the whole picture, and thus not only the surface of the picture, but also the whole surface of the plate will be quickly corroded. When by a proper strength of the etching powers of the acid, a soft and expressive outline of the picture shall be produced, we may hope to finish the undertaking favorably. We have now only to guard against an ill-measured division of the acid, and the avoidance of a precipitate. To attain this end, I frequently lift the plate out of the fluid, taking care that the etching power shall be directed to whatever part of the plate shall have worked the least, and seek to avoid the bubbles and precipitate by a gentle movement of the acid.

In this manner the process can be continued to the proper points of strength and clearness of etching required upon the plates from which it is proposed to print. I believe that a man of talent, who might be interested in this art of etching, and who had acquired a certain degree of dexterity in preparing for it, would very soon arrive at the greatest clearness and perfection; and from my experience I consider that he would soon be able to simplify the whole process. I have tried very often to omit the steaming and the gum arabic, but the result was not satisfactory, or the picture very soon after was entirely destroyed, so that I was compelled again to have recourse to them." B.

A subsequent number of the Athenæum contains the following additional particulars respecting the process.

"The proportions are now fixed as follows: Seven parts of nitric acid of forty degrees of strength, to eight parts of distilled water.

This and some other passages are a little obscure. Ed. Athen.

With gum arabic the operation is a little longer in being finished, but the picture is much handsomer; without gum it is quicker, but it requires much more care and attention to procure a good engraving. When it happens that the nitric acid produces a precipitate upon the silver plate, ammonia must be poured upon the plate, and it will instantly disappear. From time to time it is desirable to take the plate out of the acid and wave it about; thus drying it you perceive better the progress made in the engraving. When the acid becomes muddy, it is necessary to change it.

The following, from a recent English periodical, gives an account of the results of the new process. It is an extract from a letter from Dr. Berres, describing the progress which he has made, in the discovery.

"Ever since the discovery of the representation of objects on iodined silvered plates, I felt a constant desire to render durable these representations, so delicately portrayed by nature, and to endeavor to discover some method by which they might be rendered available for printing from, and by this means be multiplied to any extent. I at last struck out a plan which brought me very near the desired end. I began my experiments without any previous knowledge of the art of etching, and without any experience whatever in the use of the acids necessary for the fixing of the daguerreotype, which rendered my undertaking certainly much more difficult, but at the same time more original.

During my experiments I learned, by a paper communicated to the "St. Petersburg Gazette," by M. Hammel, that M. Donné, in Paris, was also occupied with the same object, viz. that of endeavoring to etch the heliographic pictures; and that he had laid the proof sheets of a plate, from which he had taken twenty impressions, before the Institute at Paris, and the Imperial Academy at St. Petersburg. From the same journal I also learned that M. Daguerre had loudly expressed his displeasure upon the subject; and that he had declared, at a meeting of the Institute, the utter impossibility of ever attaining any perfection in etching, and, consequently, in multiplying, his pictures.

Although this opinion, from a man of so much experience in heliography, was not encouraging, nevertheless it did not depress me, but excited my zeal and determination to use my utmost energy in endeavoring to obtain a perfect etching.

Very shortly after this, on the 5th April last, I completed my first picture, which was the representation of a section of a plant, which I had obtained by means of the hydro-oxygen-gas microscope. On the 11th April I succeeded in representing a female figure, taken by the same means from an engraving. And the following day I etched another upon plated copper representing the engraving of "the Smugler," and where I had the pleasure of seeing the features of a man particularly sharply etched. The experience I had already acquired now taught me that the plated copper-plates, such as are used for the daguerreotype, were not fitted for producing perfect etchings, and, on account of the different properties of the silver and copper, would completely spoil the pictures. On this account I began to use silver

plates (chemically pure). The success of my method was now much more complete; and I succeeded in producing a number of good but still weak engravings. In the meantime the success of my undertaking was so certain, that I laid it before the scientific public, through the medium of the 'Vienna Gazette,' on the 18th April last.

On the 30th April I at last succeeded in producing a good heliographic etching of Stober's engraving of the 'Girl with the Butterfly.' And upon the same day, at the meeting of the Imperial Society of Physicians in Vienna, I communicated my method without the slightest reserve; and according to my desire it was published in almost all the leading literary publications in Europe.

It was only at the latter end of May we were informed that M. Donné had sent a sealed packet to the Institute in Paris containing his secret of etching from the daguerreotypic plates, but accompanied by the condition that the packet should not be opened until the French government had informed him what remuneration he was to receive for his discovery; so that the public is still in ignorance as to the degree of perfection which M. Donné has reached in his invention.

Since the publication of my discovery, I have prepared many pictures, and always with increasing success. Amongst them are different views of the city of Vienna.

The last deeply etched specimen, which represents the Cathedral of St. Stephen's and several hundreds of which have been struck off, I venture to lay before the public,* as the point of perfection to which I have at present carried the process.

The advantages of the path which I have now opened to the art of engraving are incalculable:—

1. Every outward object can by a clear light be correctly represented and etched. Thus all views of towns, landscapes, military encampments, &c. can be taken, etched, and printed without delay.

2. By the assistance of the hydro-oxygen microscope, every object too minute for the human eye can be magnified, etched, and multiplied to any extent desirable.

3. Engravings can be represented and multiplied in the same size and form, or either increased or diminished to any form which may be most convenient.

4. The same also holds good with respect to maps and charts of every description, hand-writing, and printing; also old copper-plates and typographical works can be copied and multiplied without injuring the original in the slightest degree.

5. Also oil-paintings, portraits of living persons, and representations of the manifold objects appertaining to natural history, can be taken, etched, and printed from to any extent, and their utility thus increased. There can be no question but that through my discovery alone has daguerreotypy obtained the stamp of utility. Neverthe-

* Copies of nearly all the engravings hitherto made are in the possession of my friend, Dr. R. H. Mackenzie, of London, who will be kind enough to show and explain the process of engraving to any scientific individuals interested in the art.

less, this new plant, which promises to produce such valuable fruit, has scarcely passed the tender age of childhood, and still requires the most nurturing protection. In order to bring it to perfection quickly, according to my ideas, the following points are requisite :—

1. A government, or some scientific individual possessing knowledge, enterprise, and pecuniary means should undertake the carrying forward of this method of etching engravings.

2. The preparation of the silver plates must be watched with the greatest care and knowledge of the business, only to be gained by experience. It is indispensable that the plates should be of the most purely chemical silver, firm and close, so that there shall be no impediment to the etching power, and that the surface of the plate shall be brought to the highest possible degree of polish of which silver may be capable.

3. The improvement of the camera, in relation to power of extension on all sides, and great brightness, that moving objects may be quickly caught and fixed with the necessary degree of accuracy.

4. The heliographs must be sharp, and cleansed as much as possible from iodine.

5. An improved and remarkably fine printing ink.

6. A peculiar description of printing-press. As the whole process of my discovery is purely chemical, and when the pictures are examined through a microscope, they will return the objects, it is necessary that a new, soft, but powerful printing-press, should be invented, which shall act on all sides with equal power, and impart to the paper sufficient of the printing-ink, which must be laid on with the greatest care.

As none of these points present much difficulty, and as we live in an enterprising and richly gifted age, I look forward to see my hopes and wishes realised.

I, as practising physician, as professor in the University, and author, can only in future give short glances to my offspring ; and must also, for pecuniary reasons, recommend and leave it to the care of those who have the enterprise, capital, and time to attend to it.

My printed heliographical pictures have a singular character. The resemblance to the daguerreotype is extreme : and, like them, they have no inward shadow, although much gradation of shade. The principal difference between these pictures and those engraved by the hand of man, is the great correctness in the drawing, and the proportion and relative size of the objects, and that most important of requisites, perspective. They are drawn by a process of nature which knows no trouble, and finds no task too intricate or too extensive for her capabilities—that can enter into the most minute details, and can reflect them truly, and according to fixed laws.

The most accurate engravings, performed by the most skilful engraver, appear poor when minutely examined, and at last leave us dissatisfied ; while those produced by this new science continually afford new objects of admiration to our most severe tests with the magnifying glass, through which its usefulness and beauty increases by our examination.

JOSEPH BERRES."

Vienna, 3d August, 1840.

It will be perceived that by this process the effect is produced by an etching on the plate, by the influence of nitric acid. The impressions are shadowy and indistinct, according to the accounts of the European writers, though they consider them as encouraging. There would seem however, to be one difficulty, which we should suppose a radical one, in producing the shades intermediate between white and black. These in the Daguerréotype plates are very correctly presented by an actual difference in color, arising from the difference in the quantity of mercurial vapor, which acts on the various parts. In all engravings, however, there can be no different shades of color, but the intermediate shades can only be represented by black lines or points, the spaces between which vary with the greater or less intensity of the shade. No engraving like this, we should suppose, could be produced by Dr. Berres's process. That would, apparently produce on the plate an engraving where the different shades would be represented by different degrees of depth in the incisions, the black being deeply engraved, the dark shades less so, and the light very little, but such a plate is very unfit for giving an impression with ink on paper; as all the shades which would be represented on the paper would appear with an equal degree of blackness.

THE LEPCHAS.

The Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal contains a description of the Lepchas, who inhabit the principality of Sikkim, bordering on the Kingdom of Nepaul in Upper India, from the pen of Mr. Campbell, the superintendent of Dojeling. This people having been hitherto little known, we here insert this curious description.

Restrictions of Hindooism as to caste are not admitted by the Lepchas, although those who live under the Nepaul Government are obliged to conform to the Hindoo laws of that state; this, however, they do with a very bad grace, and rarely forego an opportunity of crossing into Sikkim, or coming to Dorjeling to indulge their beef-eating propensities. They are gross feeders, eating all kinds of animal food, including the elephant, rhinoceros, and monkey, and all grains and vegetables known to us, with the addition of many roots and plants altogether excluded from our culinary list. Pork is their most favorite flesh; next to that, beef, goat, mutton. The yâk is considered the best beef; next to that, the flesh of the Sikkim cow (a fine animal); and last, the Bengalliee and common cow. All birds are included in their list of eatable game; of the carrion of wild animals, that of the elephant is most prized. The favorite vegetable food is rice, next to it, wheat, barley, maize, millet, murwa, and a species of yam called "bookh," which grows all over the mountains, at elevations of from 1,500 to 3,000 feet. During the rains, when grain is scarce,

they contentedly put up with ferns, bamboo-roots, several sorts of fungi, and innumerable succulent plants found wild on the mountains. Fond of fermented and spirituous liquors, they are nevertheless not given to drunkenness; their common drink is a kind of beer made from the fermented infusion of Indian corn and murwa, which is weak, but agreeably acid, and very refreshing. This is drunk at all times, when procurable, and when making a journey, it is carried in a large bamboo chungu, and diligently applied to throughout the day. They have no distilled liquor of their own, but they greatly admire and prize all our strong waters, our port and sherry, cherry-brandy, and maraschino. Tea is a favorite beverage, the black sort brought from China in large cakes, being that preferred; it is prepared by boiling, after which the decoction is churned up in a chungu with butter and salt; milk is never taken with tea.

Their cooking is careless, coarse, and not cleanly. Rice is generally boiled, when travelling, in pieces of the large bamboo, at home in coarse iron pots. Vegetables are always boiled in oil, when the latter is procurable, and spiced with capsicum and ginger, of which these hills possess very fine kinds. Salt is not a commonly used condiment, the chief source of supply until lately being Thibet, whence rock salt is brought on men's backs; the easier communication with the plains of Bengal by the new Dorjeling road admits of the importation of this article at a cheaper rate, and sea salt is rapidly taking the place of the other.

The Lepcha dress is simple, handsome, and graceful. It consists of a robe of striped red and white cotton cloth, crossed over the breast and shoulders, and descending to the calf of the leg, leaving the arms bare; a loose jacket of red cotton cloth is worn over the robe by those who can afford it, and both are bound round the waist by a red girdle; some strings of colored beads round the neck, silver and coral earrings, a bamboo bow and quiver of iron-pointed arrows, and a long knife, complete the dress of the men. The knife, called *báu* by the Lepchas, and *Chipea* by the Bhotiahs, is constantly worn by the males of all ages and ranks; it hangs on the right side, suspended from the left shoulder, and is used for all purposes. With the *báu* the Lepcha clears a space in the forest for his house and cultivation; it is the only tool used by him in building; with it he skins the animals who fall a prey to his snares and arrows, it is his sword in battle, his table knife, his hoe, spade, and nail parer. Without the *báu* he is helpless to move in the jungles; with it he is a man of all work; no wonder then that the expertness with which it is used by the boys of a few years old even should be the astonishment of strangers.

The women are less handsomely dressed than the men; a piece of plain unbleached cotton cloth, or the cloth of the castor-oil insect, rolled round to form a sort of petticoat, with a loose bedgown of the same, and a profusion of mock coral and colored bead necklaces, form their entire wardrobe. They are the domestic and farm drudges of the men, performing all out and in-door work along with their husbands, and much besides. It is not unusual to meet a stout and active man,

bow in hand, sauntering along the road, followed by his wife and sisters, heavily loaded with grain or merchandise. It is the delight of a Lepcha to be idle; he abhors the labor of practising any craft, but he expects that while he is amused and unemployed, the female part of the household shall be busily engaged in the field, or in looking after the pigs and poultry.

Marriages among the Lepchas are not contracted in childhood, as among the Hindoos, nor do the men generally marry young. This arises mainly from the difficulty of procuring means of paying the parents of the bride the expected *douceur* on giving the suitor his daughter to wife. This sum varies from 40 rupees to 400 or 500, according to the rank of the parties. It is not customary to allow the bride to leave her parents' home for that of her husband until the sum agreed on has been paid in full; hence, as the consummation of the marriage is permitted while the female is still under her father's roof, it is by no means uncommon to find the husband the temporary bondsman of his father-in-law, who exacts, Jewish fashion, labor from his son in lieu of money, until he shall have fairly won his bride.

The women are not strictly bound to chastity previous to marriage, although any injury to the matrimonial bed is punished by beating and divorcement. Children born out of wedlock belong to the mother.

The Lepchas intermarry with the Limbos and Bhotiahs, and the offspring of such unions become members of the father's tribe, without any disqualification whatever.

The Lepchas, like true Buddhists, bury their dead, although the Murmis, a Buddhist tribe, and inhabiting the same country, burn their corpses first, and afterwards bury the ashes. The presence of death in a hamlet is always regarded with temporary horror, and the house he has visited is almost always forsaken by the surviving inmates; fevers and small-pox are considered alike contagious, and greatly dreaded. On the appearance of the latter in a village, it is deserted by the young and strong, whose relatives are not attacked, and nothing will induce a Lepcha from another part of the country to visit an infected village. Vaccination is already greatly prized by these people, for which fortunate circumstance we are indebted to Dr. Pearson's success in introducing it among them; its preservative blessings are eagerly sought for at Dorjeling by them, and the Bhotiahs from remote parts of Nepaul and Sikkim.

Goitre is known among them, but is by no means common; among 200 persons at this place now, I can find but one goitered individual, and that is a woman. Ophthalmia is, I think, very uncommon, and syphilis rarely met with. During 15 months' residence I have seen one case of leprosy only in a Lepcha, and although the mountainous nature of their country render the climate sufficiently damp and cold, rheumatism seems to be a rare disease; on the whole they are decidedly exempt from many of the ills which flesh is certain heir to in the most favored countries of the globe. Consumption I have never met with, nor liver disease, nor dysentery; nor do they know the cholera

by name even. These four scourges of Europe and India find no food to feed on among the Lepchas.

In person the Lepchas are short, averaging about five feet in height; five feet six is tall, and four feet eight is a common stature among the men. The women are short in the usual proportion. The men are bulky for their height, but rather fleshy than sinewy. The muscular developement of their limbs is greatly inferior to that of the Magers, Gurungs, Murmis, and other Purbotahs. They are very fair of skin, and boys and girls in health have generally a ruddy tinge of complexion; this is lost, however, in adolescence, although the fairness continues. The features are markedly Mongolian, but there is a fulness and roundness of feature, accompanied by cheerful expression and laughing eye, which render the face a most pleasing one. The total absence of beard, and the fashion of parting the hair along the crown of the head, add to a somewhat womanly expression of countenance in the men, and the loose bedgown sort of jacket with wide sleeves which they wear, contributes still more to render it rather difficult for strangers to distinguish the sexes, especially in middle age. The men very often look like women, and the women sometimes like men. The hair is worn long by both sexes; the younger men allowing it to hang loose over the shoulders, the elders plaiting it into a tail, which sometimes reaches to the knees. The women of station wear their hair in two, and sometimes in three, tails, tying it with braid and silken cords and tassals. The Lepchas, both male and female, are dirty in person, rarely having recourse to ablution. In the cold and dry season this renders them unpleasant inmates of a close dwelling, but in the rains, when they move about and are frequently wet, they are passably clean and sweet.

The temperament of the Lepcha is eminently cheerful, and his disposition really amiable. In ordinary intercourse they are a very fascinating people, and possess an amount of intelligence and rational curiosity not to be met with among their Bhotiah, Limbo, Murmi, or Gurung neighbors, and indeed rarely if ever to be seen among people so completely secluded from foreign intercourse as they always have been. The marked contrast in these respects with the listless, uninquiring native of the plains, renders association with them a source of much pleasure to Europeans. They are wonderfully honest, theft being scarcely known among them; they rarely quarrel among themselves, and I have never seen them strike one another. "Do you ever fight?" was asked of an intelligent Lepcha. "No, never," was the reply, "why should we? all Lepchas are brothers, to fight would be unnatural." For ordinary social purposes of talking, eating, and drinking, they have great unanimity, but for any more important purposes of resistance to oppression, the pursuit of industry, or trade, their confidence in one another is at a very low pitch; they fly bad government rather than resist it, and prefer digging for yams in the jungle, and eating wretchedly innutritious vegetables, to enduring even the ordinary annoyances of working for wages. Although they have been called "a military people," I am disposed to consider them

as wholly averse to arms, in the usual acceptation of the term. If it be military to carry a long knife, bow, and arrows, yet to eschew the use of them against their fellow creatures, then, are they a military people ; if it be not, they are much more a hunting than a military tribe. I do not mean to insinuate that they are wanting in courage to fight, or that they might not, under English tuition and example, make good soldiers ; but only to say, that deprived as they long, or always have been, of any unison in government, or as subjects of any one state, they have not that spirit of personal enterprise and disregard of personal danger, which when constantly exhibited gratuitously or for glory's sake, gives races of men the stamp of military habits.

We have no record of Major Latter's opinion of the Lepchas, who aided him on behalf of Sikkim during the Nepaul war ; but I have heard since my arrival in this quarter that at Nagri, after the Sikkim-ites were expelled thence by the Ghookhras in 1812 or thereabouts, they proved most troublesome enemies, by their custom of lying in wait in the neighboring forests for months at a time, and losing no opportunity of carrying off and massacring any luckless Goorkha who happened to stray out of musket range of the stockades. They are pretty good marksmen with the arrow, but do not practice it regularly ; they use it poisoned in hunting as well as in war.

The Lepchas are poor agriculturalists, their labor in this art being confined to the careless growing of rice, Indian corn, murwa, and a few vegetables, of which the brinjal, cucumber, and capsicum, are the chief. Their habits are incurably erratic, they do not form villages, and rarely remain longer than three years in one place, at the expiration of which they move into a new part of the forest, sometimes near, often distant, and there go through the labor of clearing a space for a house, and building a new one, and preparing the ground for a crop. The latter operations consist in cutting down the smaller trees, lopping off the branches of the large ones, which are burnt, and scratching the soil with the *báu*, after which, on the falling of a shower of rain, the seed is thrown into the ground.

Their houses are built entirely of bamboo, raised about five feet from the ground, and thatched with the same material, but a smaller species, split up. This roofing is, I believe, peculiar to this part of the country. It is an excellent one, and a roofing of it, especially when exposed to smoke, endures about five years. It has been adopted by us at Dorjeling, and is undoubtedly the most convenient and cheap roof of any obtainable.

IMPROVEMENT IN LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.

The Leeds (Eng.) Mercury gives the following account of a course of important experiments which were made on the Hull and Selby railway, for the purpose of testing certain improvements in some locomotive engines in use on that railway. These experiments were begun on the 10th of November last, and continued for five successive days. They were undertaken under the following circumstances.

About the commencement of the year, six engines, somewhat similar to those on the Leeds and Selby line, were in a greater or less state of forwardness for the Hull and Selby railway at the works of Messrs. Fenton, Murray, and Jackson, of this town, when the Hull and Selby Railway Company resolved to have six other engines, on the most approved construction which experience up to that period could produce from the previous working of locomotives on the various railways. Four objects were particularly kept in view, namely, *safety, simplicity, accessibility* of the various parts, and *economy*, the whole combining general *efficacy* and *durability* of the engine throughout.

The first object is secured by giving a more extended *base* for the action of the springs in supporting the weight of the engine, being about six and a half by eleven feet, whereby a remarkably steady motion is secured at thirty miles per hour. It is not at all a matter of surprise that the four wheel engines of several railways now in use, should every now and then go off the road, and in an instant, when it is recollected the extreme base of their springs for supporting the engine is only about three quarters by about six feet; hence their rocking, serpentine, and pitching motion, which without any other cause than a slight increase of speed literally lifts the flanges of the wheels above the surface of the rails, and in three or four seconds the engine is turned end for end, upset in the act, and the train with it; whilst the stability of the engine is effectually secured through an extended base upon the front and hind wheels. By means of a new combination, the best properties of the four wheeled engines are also completely applied, by resting the weight on the crank shaft immediately within the wheels, which experience has for years proved to be the place least likely to injure it, and thereby avoid the alarming accidents which have so often taken place from the breaking of the shaft, through placing the weight on bearings outside the wheels, the centre of the engine being a sort of neutral axis, there is very little power over its motion in that part, and this advantage, by placing a weight on the crank inside the wheels, is, in consequence got without a sacrifice of stability.

Secondly, in addition to the safety and simplicity of having only *two* inner frames, instead of three or four, with as many bearings on the crank shaft, the space under the boiler is still further stripped of machinery by a new valve motion, which gives a high degree of openness and facility of access so desirable in examination, cleaning, &c., of the working parts.

Thirdly, the steam being used expansively by the valve motion above

alluded to, a great saving of fuel is effected, as will be seen on examining the result of the experiments, and as the excessive wear and tear of locomotive boilers arises from intense heat, it is improbable this decided step towards removing the cause will prevent the effect, namely, the rapid destruction of the boiler. The action of this valve motion is perfectly smooth, being worked by eccentrics (which are of improved construction) and any quantity of steam from 25 to 90 per cent. on the stroke can be admitted into the cylinders with the most ready and complete control, at any speed the engine may be going; if a high wind or an incline oppose the progress of the engine, a greater quantity of steam is admitted, if wind or gradients be favorable, the steam is still admitted at full pressure into the cylinders, but shut off at an earlier period, propelling the pistons the remainder of the stroke by its elastic force, similar to driving a time piece by the uncoiling of the main spring.

Lastly a combination of dimensions and proportions have been gleaned from the best results of locomotive engines of various constructions, and in use in different parts of the country. The driving wheels are six feet in diameter, length of the stroke two feet, diameter of cylinders 12 inches, inside dimensions of fire box 2 by 3 1-2 inches, tubes, 94 in number, by 9 1-2 feet long and 2 inches diameter. The general diminution of machinery in the construction has given room for ample dimensions in the principal working parts, and thus the whole arrangement has a close bearing on *safety, simplicity, accessibility* and economy.

Circumstances led to those engines being ordered of Messrs. Shephard and Todd, Railway Foundry, of this town. The Hull and Selby line was opened with the engines of the former order, but the public and the company being so much annoyed by hot cinders from their chimneys, burning whatever they lighted upon, and rapidly destroying the smoke boxes themselves, three of those engines were altered, and succeeded to a considerable extent in diminishing the nuisance, while the engines performed better and with less fuel. The fact however being questioned, and two engines of the improved construction having got to work, Mr. John Gray, the engineer of the locomotive department, and patentee of the improved engines, urgently requested a more vigorous and simultaneous trial of the different engines, and to be witnessed for the parties concerned by persons above suspicion. Mr. J. Miller, and Mr. T. Lindsley represented Messrs. Fenton, Murray and Jackson; Mr. J. Craven and Mr. J. Barrows represented Messrs. Shephard and Todd; and Messrs. E. Fletcher, W. B. Bray, J. G. Lynne, jun., J. Farwell and J. Gray, were the representatives of the Hull and Selby Railway Company. The arrangements for the experiments were, that the gross load should include engine, tender, carriages, and every thing in the train.

The steam was got up in the respective engines to the pressure of from 56 to 66 lbs. per square inch; the fires filled to a certain level at the starting in the morning, and filled to the same level on finishing the last trip at night. The pressure of steam at starting was gener-

ally up to 66 lbs., and was at about half that pressure at the end of each trip. There were fifty experimental trips made in all, namely, twenty-four trips with the Collingwood, *Andrew Marvel*, and *Wellington*, the unaltered engines of Messrs. Fenton, Murray and Jackson. Their average gross load was 53.4 tons, or 1656 tons, over one mile : consumption of coke, 1013 lbs., or 0.611 lbs. per ton per mile ; water 6,500 lbs., or 3.90 lbs. per ton per mile. There were ten trips made with the other three engines of Messrs. Fenton, Murray and Jackson, which were altered at Hull, namely, the *Exley*, *Kingston* and *Selby*. Their average load was 49.16 tons, or 1524 tons over one mile ; consumption of coke, 635 lbs., or 0.416 per ton per mile ; water, 4,264 lbs., or 2.79 lbs. per ton per mile.

The *patent* engines made by Messrs. Sheppard and Todd, viz., the *Star* and *Vesta*, made sixteen trips, and their average loads, &c., were 55.4 tons, or 1718 tons over one mile ; coke consumed, 465 lbs., or, 0.271 lbs. per ton per mile, water, 2874 lbs., or 1.62 lbs. per ton per mile. The average gross load of all the fifty trips is 53.2 tons, or 1649.4 tons over one mile, and taking that as a standard load, the consumption of fuel and water performing exactly equal quantities of work, is represented in the following tables :

Class of Engine.	Load in tons conveyed over one mile, in lbs.	Else car Coke used per trip of 31 miles in lbs.	Coke used per mile in lbs.	Coke used per ton per mile in lbs.	Water used per trip of 31 miles in lbs.	Water per miles in lbs.	Water per ton per mile in lbs.
Patent.	1649.4	446.98	14.41	0.271	2672	86.19	1.62
Altered.	1649.4	686.15	22.13	0.416	4601.6	148.43	2.79
Unaltered.	1649.4	1007.78	32.59	0.611	6432.8	207.5	3.90

The financial result of the three classes of engines for coke and boilers, with such a traffic as that of the Hull and Selby line, will be about—

£4,500 for the unaltered engines,

£3,250 for the altered ditto, and about

£2,000 for the patent engines.

In conclusion, it is deserving of remark, that *all* the attesting witnesses expressed themselves highly satisfied with the manner in which the experiment had been conducted, and with the facilities which the company so readily granted to enable them to come at correct results. Probably no experiments were ever made under similar circumstances where the parties concerned displayed greater independence, impartiality, and good feeling, than on the present occasion.—*Leeds Mercury*.

THE ISLAND OF CHUSAN, IN CHINA.

Chusan, or Chowsan, is an island, about 30 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, surrounded by numerous islands and islets of every grade, from about one-fourth the size of the principal island to mere barren rocks, just rising above the surface of the water. No description could afford any correct notion of the relative position of islands so numerous scattered in all directions. The largest number is to the south of the principal island. This island lies nearly opposite to the river of Ningpo. On its southern side is a considerable walled town, named Tinghae, in front of which is the principal harbor which the islands afford, in lat. 30 deg. 36 min. north, long. 121 deg. 41 min. east, according to Horsburg, but somewhat differently by others. The depth of water in the harbour is from five to seven fathoms. It is completely land-locked and sheltered from all winds. A long and narrow neck of land, extending from the main, terminates in Kittow (Ketow) point, three or four leagues to the southward of Chusan harbour. Running along the northern shore of this land we shortly reach the entrance of the river of Tahea. Kintang on the east and Pooto on the west of Chusan are among the larger and more beautiful islands of this extensive group. Pooto possesses a peculiar attraction in the number of splendid temples and picturesque grottoes which cover it.

Ningpo is the chief city of a department, and a place of extensive trade. It is situated on the north bank, five or six leagues up the river Tahea, the mouth of which is about nine leagues distant from Chusan harbour. The channel for entering the river is between some small islands and the eastern point, having on the bar from three to three and a half fathoms, and at the anchorage inside from five to six fathoms.

Directly to the north-westward of this river is a deep gulf, the dis-embouement of the river Tseentang. A few miles up this gulf is Hangehow foo, the capital of the province Chekang, a place celebrated for its silk manufactures, and the seat of an extensive maritime as well as inland trade. Kanpoo (supposed to be the Canfu of the Mohammedan travellers in the eighth century) was formerly the port of Hangehow, but the gradual accumulation of sands has rendered it necessary to move further out towards the sea, to a place named Chappoo, situated like Kanpoo, on the northern side of the gulf. From hence is carried on the trade with Japan, consisting of twenty large junks annually. The embankments raised against the encroachments of the sea, and the extensive salt-works in this neighborhood, are objects of interest.

The principal city in the island of Chusan is Ting-hai or Ting-hae, and is properly described as the capital of the three hundred islands that surround it. It is surrounded by walls thirty feet high. Along the walls, at the distance of every hundred yards, are square stone towers. Of the towns of Europe, Ting-hai bears the resemblance

most of Venice, but on a smaller scale. It is in some degree surrounded, as well as intersected, by canals. The bridges thrown over them are steep, and ascended by steps, like the Rialto. The streets, which are no more than alleys or narrow passages, are paved with square flat stones; but the houses, unlike the Venetian buildings, are low, and mostly of one story. The attention as to ornament in these buildings is confined chiefly to roofs, which, besides having the tiles that cover the rafters luted and plastered over, to prevent accidents from their falling in stormy weather, are contrived in such a form as to imitate the inward bend of the ridges and sides of canvas tents, or of the coverings of skins of animals or other flexible materials affected by their weight. On the ridges of the roofs are uncouth figures of animals, and other decorations in clay, stone, or iron. The town is full of shops, containing chiefly articles of clothing, food, and furniture, displayed to full advantage. Even coffins are painted in a variety of lively and contrasting colors. The smaller quadrupeds, including dogs, intended for food, are, as well as poultry, exposed alive for sale. Loose garments and trousers are worn by both sexes, but the men have hats of straw or cane which cover the head, their hair, except one long lock, being cut short or shaved, while the women have theirs entire, and plaited or coiled becomingly into a knot upon the crown of the head, as is sometimes seen on the female statues of antiquity. Throughout the place there is an appearance of quick and active industry, beyond the natural effect of a clime not quite thirty degrees from the equator.

The city of Tinghae-hoen was taken possession of by a large British naval and military force, commanded by Admiral Sir Gordon Bremer and Maj. Gen. George Bunell, on the 5th and 6th of July, 1840. The Governor and Admiral of the group of islands was summoned to surrender on the 4th, which he declined doing. On the following day, a fire was opened upon the town, and troops were landed. The Chinese made a feeble resistance from thirty junks which were run aground, and thus kept up a fire from the walls during the day, but on the succeeding night abandoned the town, which was occupied in the morning of the 6th, by the British troops without further opposition. The city was surrounded by walls for a circumference of six miles, built of granite and brick, of an inferior quality. At the distance of a few yards from the wall a deep ditch or canal, about 25 feet wide, was carried round the city. There were numerous bastions, capable, with good troops, of making a good defence. There were found in the place 91 guns, all but one of iron, of Chinese manufacture, of a very inferior description, nearly as likely to injure friends as foes. There was one brass gun, made by Richard Phillips in 1601. Three magazines were found in the city, containing a considerable quantity of gunpowder, iron shot, and other munitions of war. The Chinese Admiral lost his life in defence of the place, and the second in command was wounded. About 20 men were found killed in the junks, and four or five wounded were found in the city. Four or five priests were

found concealed, half dead from terror. The rest of the population had all abandoned the place, very few returned after the city was occupied by the British.

COMPARATIVE COST OF BUILDING IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Since the publication of our October number, we have received from the author of the work on the Comparison of the British and American Cotton Manufactures, the following communication, in reply to our remarks on some of his estimates, which in justice to him, and for the information of the reader, we publish.

To the Editor of the Monthly Chronicle.

The Monthly Chronicle for October last, contains a review of a work lately published by me on the Cotton Manufacture of the United States and Great Britain. To some of your remarks in the article referred to, I deem it incumbent on me to give the following explanation.

After copying the estimates (given in the work,) of the cost of buildings, machinery, &c., for a cotton factory in this country and in Britain, together with the amount of wages paid per fortnight, and the estimated quantity of cloth produced in the same time, from each mill respectively; from which are deducted comparative estimates of the cost of manufacturing in each country,—you then proceed to remark:

“We can hardly imagine, however, that there is not some error in the estimates of the comparative cost of buildings in the two countries. The sum of \$4,608 appears to be a very small sum for the cost of a building of the dimensions described, and we can hardly suppose it to be adequate to the erection of such a building in a style of strength and durability, bearing any comparison with buildings used for the same purpose in this country, since the difference of the cost stated is evidently much greater than can be accounted for from the greater cheapness of labor and materials in Great Britain.”

In reply to the above it may be stated, that the estimated cost of building a cotton factory in Great Britain of the dimensions described in the work referred to, was originally made out from specifications—now in my possession—of a mill erected in Glasgow in 1834. The same estimates were also published by me in another work, entitled “The Theory and Practice of Cotton Spinning,” which though reviewed in various periodicals in Glasgow, Edinburg and Manchester, no objections were ever made to the estimated cost of the buildings. Previous to their first publication they were laid before a master builder in Glasgow, who considered them as correct as could be made out in theory, and that the sum of £960—\$4,608, was amply sufficient for

building a factory complete, according to the plan and dimensions specified.

In order to ensure the utmost accuracy before publishing them a second time, that part of the manuscript was submitted to the inspection and correction of gentlemen in this country, whose practical experience rendered them perfectly qualified to detect any error in the estimated cost of building a factory in America. They were also submitted to the examination of several manufacturers in Glasgow, whose practical knowledge eminently fitted them for correcting any inaccuracy in the estimates of building a factory in that country. If, therefore, they are not correct, I know not what other means could have been selected for having them so.

One principal item in the cost of building a factory in this country, arises from the very deep and expensive foundations necessarily required on account of the severity of frost in winter; this however, is an expense that is almost entirely saved in Glasgow, where I have never known the frost to penetrate twelve inches below the surface; and taking the country as a whole, the average *greatest* range of the temperature is from 84 deg. to 8 deg., and it is very rare indeed, that frost continues more than four weeks at any one time without a change, and equally rare for the cold in winter to descend as low as 20 deg. Fahrenheit. So that two feet in depth for a stone foundation, is perfectly sufficient for a mill of five stories in Glasgow. Nor is any centre wall required to sustain the centre pillars, as a flat stone laid on the surface of the earth below each pillar, is quite sufficient to support a column of five stories. And for a mill of that height, the walls of the first story might be 22 inches thick, the second, third and fourth, 18 inches, and the fifth only 14 inches. The cost of such brick work in Glasgow is about £5 15—\$27 60 per rood of 272 square feet, 14 inches thick, including materials of good quality, and best workmanship; the walls faced with hard brick in the outside, and finished in the best style; while the contractor engages to remove all rubbish from the premises, together with the earth thrown out from the foundations. The above is equal to 10½ cents per square foot, 14 inches thick. Brick work in Lowell of the same style, costs \$10 per 1000 bricks, or about 40 square feet one foot thick, equal to about 25 cents per foot; making a difference of 14½ cents per foot in favor of Glasgow. In regard to the difference in the cost of foundations, I am informed, that the foundations of a mill in this country, driven by water, or that part of the building below the level of the ground, would cost, on an average, \$5,000, while the foundation for a mill of the same dimensions in Glasgow, I should think could not exceed \$500; thus making a difference in favor of the latter of \$4,500.

Lime is obtained within a few miles of the city, and sold by the load or chaldron, at a much cheaper rate than in this country, while bricks are made in the suburbs.

The cost of plastering in Glasgow.		In Lowell.
For one coat,	4 1-2 cents.	10 cents.
" two coats,	5 1-2 "	12 1-2 cents.
" three coats.	7 "	

Cost of slater work per rood of 272 sq. feet, \$16 08.

Cost of slater work per 1000 brick, or 40 square feet, \$10.
or about 6 cents per square foot in Glasgow, and 25 cents in Lowell. Thus in plastering work there is a difference of over 50 per cent., and 75 per cent. in slater work in favor of Glasgow. Besides this difference of slater work, the contractor in Glasgow binds himself to uphold the roof in good order for two years, and at the end of that time leave it in a perfect state of repair.

The above prices paid in Glasgow for brick, plaster and slate work, include materials of the first quality, and best workmanship. They are copied from documents now in my possession as the ordinary average rates paid for such work when it was in a prosperous state.

I have no means at present of comparing carpenters' and joiners' work, nor the cost of stone work; but in regard to the latter it may be mentioned, that except for foundations to steam engines, very little stone work is required for a Mill in Glasgow, and what is used is entirely free stone; in squaring and finishing which, one man can do as much work as twelve men upon granite.

Your remarks in regard to the comparative cost of steam and water power in Britain, shall not be forgotten; but I regret that I have never been able to obtain correct estimates of the average cost of steam power in America. It is presumed that the calculations of the cost of water power at Manayunk and Lowell—as given in the work referred to—are correct, while water privileges at the same cost as sold at Lowell, are now offered for sale by the Saco Water Power Company. But it would certainly be interesting to manufacturers generally, if a correct comparison could be given, as to the actual cost of steam and water power in this country. And if any of your readers or correspondents will furnish the requisite estimates of the average cost of steam power, I will take proper means to ascertain the actual average cost of steam and water power in Britain. J. MONTGOMERY.

Saco, Dec. 16th.

CENSUS OF MAINE IN 1840, & 1830.

COUNTY OF YORK.			1840.	1830.	
	1840.	1830.	Kennebunk Port,	2770	2763
Acton,	1401	1398	Lebanon,	2273	2391
Alfred,	1408	1453	Limerick,	1509	1419
Berwick,	1698	3168	Limington,	2211	2317
Buxton,	2687	2855	Lyman,	1478	1503
Biddeford,	2574	1995	Newfield,	1354	1286
Cornish,	1263	1235	North Berwick,	1447	
Eliot,	1889	1845	Parsonsfield,	2442	2492
Hollis,	2363	2272	Sanford,	2233	2327
Kittery,	2435	2202	Saco,	4408	3219
Kennebunk,	2323	2233	Shapleigh,	1510	1479
			South Berwick,	2314	1577

571

	1840.	1830.		1840.	1830.
Waterborough,	1944	1814	Newry,	463	345
Wells,	2978	2978	Norway,	1786	1723
York,	3111	3485	Oxford,	1246	1116
			Paris,	2454	2306
	54,023	51,722	Peru,	1002	666
			Porter,	1133	841
CUMBERLAND.			Roxbury,	227	
Baldwin,	1134	947	Rumford,	1444	1126
Bridgton,	1987	1541	Stoneham,	313	
Brunswick,	4259	3547	Stow,	376	
Cape Elizabeth,	1666	1696	Sumner,	1269	1098
Cumberland,	1616	1558	Sweden,	670	487
Danville,	1294	1128	Turner,	2479	2220
Durham,	1836	1731	Waterford,	1381	1123
Falmouth,	2071	1966	Woodstock,	819	573
Freeport,	2662	2623	Township B,	111	109
Gorham,	2002	2988	No. 5, 1st Range,	49	38
Gray,	1740	1575	No. 5, 2d Range,	42	13
Harpswell,	1448	1352	Township C,	29	
Harrison,	1243	1038	Andover North Surplus,	45	26
Minot,	3550	2904	Riley Township,	51	57
Naples,	758		Letter A, No. 2,	54	
New Gloucester,	1946	1682	No. 4, 1st Range,	4	
North Yarmouth,	2824	2666	Fryeburg Academy Grant,	153	74
Otisfield,	1307	1264	No. 2,	386	
Poland,	2360	1916	Batchelder's Grant,	3	124
Portland, (city)	15,218	12,598		38,339	30,866
Pownal,	1210	1308	Jay and Carthage, Weld, Berlin and		
Raymond,	2032	1756	several unincorporated townships have		
Scarborough,	2173	2106	been transferred to the new county of		
Sebang,	707	586	Franklin.		
Standish,	2198	2023			
Windham,	2303	2182			
Westbrook,	4116	3238			
	68,660	60,102			
OXFORD.					
Albany,	691	387	Alna,	989	1175
Andover,	551	399	Bath,	5143	3773
Bethel,	1994	1620	Boothbay,	2631	2286
Brownfield,	1360	936	Bowdoin,	2073	2084
Buckfield,	1629	1514	Bowdoinham,	2402	2061
Byron,	219		Bremen,	837	770
Canton,	919	746	Bristol,	2946	2450
Denmark,	1143	954	Cushing,	791	681
Dixfield,	1166	889	Dresden,	1647	1559
Fryeburg,	1536	1352	Edgecomb,	1238	1258
Greenwood,	836	695	Friendship,	725	634
Gilead,	313	377	Georgetown,	1357	1258
Hartford,	1472	1294	Jefferson,	2214	2074
Hebron,	945	915	Lewiston,	1801	1549
Hiram,	1232	1026	Lisbon,	1531	2423
Howard's Gore,	131	127	New Castle,	1713	1544
Hamlin's Grant,	80	77	Nobleborough,	2210	1876
Lovel,	941	697	Phippsburg,	1657	1311
Livermore,	2745	2453	Richmond,	1604	1308
Mexico,	447	343	St. George,	2094	1643
			Thomaston,	6227	4214
			Topsham,	1883	1565
			Union,	1784	1612
			Waldoborough,	3661	3113
			Webster,	1133	

	1840.	1830.		1840.	1830.
Warren,	2228	2030	Brighton,	803	722
Washington,	1600	1135	Canaan,	1379	1076
Westport,	655	554	Cambridge,	461	
Whitefield,	2142	2020	Concord,	577	391
Wiscasset,	2314	2255	Cornville,	1140	1704
Woolwich,	1416	1495	Chandlerville,	372	172
Patricktown Plantation,	506	384	Embsden,	983	894
Martinicus Island,	177		Fairfield,	2198	2002
Monhegan,	77	67	Hartland,	1028	718
Martinicus Rock,	10	5	Harmony,	1096	925
Martinic Island,	19	13	Lexington,	564	
Muscle Ridge,	51	58	Madison,	1701	1272
Ragged Island,	17	14	Mayfield,	148	
Wooden Ball Island,	9		Mercer,	1432	1217

63,512 54,231

Litchfield and Wales have been transferred to Kennebec County.

KENNEBEC.

Albion,	1624	1393	St. Albans,	1564	920
Augusta,	5314	3980	Starks,	1559	1471
Belgrade,	1748	1375	Skowhegan,	1584	
China,	2675	2233	Smithfield,	789	
Clinton,	2818	2124	No. 1, 2d Range, west }	63	
Dearborn,	168	616	Kennebec river,		
Fayette,	1016	1049	No. 1, 2d Range, Pleasant ridge,	167	
Greene,	1406	1324	No. 1, 3d Range, west }	85	62
Gardiner,	5044	3709	Kennebec,		
Hallowell,	4668	3961	No. 1, 4th Range,	10	9
Leeds,	1736	1685	No. 1, 5th R. Fork's t'p,	80	
Litchfield,	2293	2308	Enchanted Stream,	5	
Monmouth,	1882	1879	Parlin Pond,	9	
Mount Vernon,	1475	1439	Jackman's Township,	10	
Pittston,	2460	1799	Holden Plantation, Moose River,	65	14
Readfield,	2037	1884	Canada Road,	6	
Rome,	987	883	do. line, No. 5, 3d Range,	10	
Sidney,	2190	2191	No. 2, 2d Range,	139	60
Vassalborough,	2951	2761	No. 3, 3d Range,	106	
Vienna,	891	722	No. 4, 4th Range,	64	
Waterville,	2939	2216	Spencer Stream,	6	
Wayne,	1201	1153	Long Pond,	1	
Windsor,	1789	1485	No. 5, 2d R. Canada Road,	1	
Winthrop,	1915	1888	No. 1, 3d Range, East }	164	
Winslow,	1722	1263	Kennebec river,		
Clinton Gore,	110	99	No. 1, 4th R., E. K. river,	103	
Wales,	656	612			
Territory north of Albion,	89	75			

55,804 48,106

Several towns have been taken from Kennebec County, to form the County of Franklin.

FRANKLIN.

			Avon,	827	745
			Berlin,	442	478
			Carthage,	522	333
			Chesterville,	1098	923
			Farmington,	2613	2341
			Freeman,	838	724
			Industry,	1035	902

SOMERSET.

Anson,	1941	1532
Athens,	1427	1200
Bingham,	751	537
Bloomfield,	1693	1072

CENSUS OF MAINE.

573

[illegible]

[illegible]

	1840.	1839.		1840.	1830.
Whiting,	460	309	Westfield,	3	
Plantation No. 23,	122	75	Letter A, 5th Range,	15	
East half No. 6, 2d Range,	73		No. 1, " "	22	
Hill's Gore, 4th Range,	30		Benedicta, or No. 2 5th R.,	222	
No. 9, 2d Range,	12		No. 3, 5th Range,	100	
Fowler and Ely, first } 13			" 4, " "	294	
Range, township No. 1, }			" 6, " "	43	
Township No. 9, 4th Range,	49		Nos. 7 and 9 "	48	
Danforth, half township, }	45		No. 10, 5th Range, of }	140	
4th Range,			Marsadis,		
Township No. 9, 3d R.,	48		No. 11, 5th Range,	45	
" No. 2, 2d Range,	53		No. 13, 3d "	66	
" No. 3, 2d Range,	47		Letter G, 2d "	58	
Hinkley, No. 3, 1st "	9		" K, 2d "	96	
Township No. 1, 2d "	12		Plymouth and Eaton Grant,	63	
Township No. 21, Eastern }	26		Letters H and J, 1st and }	194	
Division,			2d Range,		
Annsburg,	23		Plymouth Grant,	200	
Devereaux,	30		Letter G,	27	
Township No. 14,	153	110	Fort Fairfield, or Letter D,	26	
" No. 18,	35	41	No. 3, 6 and 7th Ranges,	50	
" No. 19,	62	29	Madawaska south of St. }	1584	
			Johns River,		
	28,309	21,294	Madawaska, north of do,	1876	
				9,413	2487

AROOSTOOK.

Amity,	169
Belfast Academy Grant,	141
Hodgdon,	665
Houlton,	1597
Township No. 5, 3d Range,	9
Township A, 2d Range,	6
Weston,	249
Township No. 2, 2d Range,	43
Linneus,	311
Township No. 11, 1st Range,	66
" No. 1, 4th "	69
" No. 2, 3d "	14
" No. 1, 2d "	104
" No. 1, 3d "	24
Orient Gore,	68
Township No. 9,	50
" No. 3, 2d Range,	20
Smyrna,	184
New Limerick,	123
Letter A, 1st Range,	177
Williams College Grant,	85
Bridgewater Acad'y Grant,	51
Framingham,	16

RECAPITULATION.

273	York County,	54,023	51,722
579	Cumberland,	68,660	60,102
	Oxford,	38,339	35,211
	Lincoln,	63,512	57,183
	Kennebec,	55,804	52,484
60	Penobscot,	45,705	31,530
48	Waldo,	41,535	29,738
	Hancock,	28,646	24,336
41	Washington,	28,309	21,295
	Somerset,	33,912	35,788
17	Piscataquis,	13,138	new.
125	Franklin,	20,800	new.
	Aroostook,	9,413	new.

66 Total, 501,796 399,437
 186 The counties of Piscataquis, Franklin,
 and Aroostook have been formed of towns
 and townships which in 1830 were in-
 cluded within the counties then existing.
 9 All the counties have been more or less
 changed, except York and Cumberland.

CENSUS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE IN 1840, & 1830.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.			1840.	1830.	
	1840.	1830.			
Atkinson,	567	558	Loudon,	1640	1642
Brentwood,	888	891	Newbury,	816	798
Candia,	1430	1362	New London,	1016	913
Chester,	2173	2089	Northfield,	1413	1169
Danville,	538	528	Pembroke,	1336	1312
Deerfield,	1953	2086	Pittsfield,	1799	1271
Derry,	2034	1178	Salisbury,	1332	1379
East Kings,	551	442	Sutton,	1361	1424
Epping,	1234	1268	Warner,	2159	2222
Exeter,	2985	2759	Wilmot,	1212	934
Gosport,	115	103		36282	34619
Greenland,	726	681	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.		
Hampstead,	890	913	Amherst,	1565	1657
Hampton,	1320	1103	Antrim,	1225	1309
Hampton Falls,	656	582	Bedford,	1549	1554
Kensington,	647	712	Brookline,	652	627
Kingston,	1032	929	Deering,	1124	1227
Londonderry,	1556	1469	Francestown,	1308	1540
New Castle,	742	850	Goffstown,	2366	2213
Newington,	543	549	Greenfield,	834	946
New Market,	2740	2013	Hancock,	1345	1316
Newtown,	541	510	Hillsborough,	1808	1792
New Hampton,	885	767	Hollis,	1333	1501
Northwood,	1182	1342	Hudson,	1144	1282
Nottingham,	1193	1157	Litchfield,	481	505
Plaistow,	626	591	Lyndeboro',	1033	1147
Poplin,	428	429	Manchester,	3235	887
Portsmouth,	7887	8082	Mason,	1275	1433
Raymond,	989	1000	Merrimack,	1113	1191
Rye,	1205	1172	Milford,	1455	1303
Salem,	1408	1310	Mt. Vernon,	720	763
Sandown,	525	553	Nashua,	6054	2417
Seabrook,	1392	1096	New Boston,	1570	1680
S. Hampton,	462	467	New Ipswich,	1578	1673
Stratham,	875	838	Pelham,	1003	1075
Windham,	926	1776	Peterboro',	2163	1984
	45790	44552	Sharon,	251	271
MERRIMAC COUNTY.			Society Land,	133	154
Allenstown,	455	483	Temple,	576	641
Andover,	1169	1324	Weare,	2375	2430
Boscawen,	1965	2093	Windsor,	177	247
Bow,	1001	1065	Wilton,	1033	934
Bradford,	1331	1285		42478	37762
Canterbury,	1643	1663	CHESHIRE COUNTY.		
Chichester,	1028	1084	Alstead,	1454	1559
Concord,	4903	3727	Chesterfield,	1765	2046
Dunbarton,	950	1067	Dublin,	1075	1218
Epsom,	1205	1418	Fitzwilliam,	1366	1229
Franklin,	1281	1370	Gilsum,	656	642
Henniker,	1715	1725	Hinsdale,	1141	937
Hooksett,	1175	880	Jaffrey,	1411	1354
Hopkinton,	2454	2474			

CENSUS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

577

	1840.	1830.		1840.	1830.
Keene,	2611	2374	Landaff,	957	951
Marlborough,	831	625	Lebanon,	1754	1868
Marlow,	626	645	Lincoln,	76	50
Nelson,	835	875	Lisbon,	1682	1485
Richmond,	1165	1301	Littleton,	1778	1435
Rindge,	1161	1269	Lyman,	1496	1321
Roxbury,	286	322	Lyme,	1785	1804
Stoddard,	1006	1159	Nash & Sawyer's Loca'n,	17	
Sullivan,	496	555	Orange,	463	405
Surry,	481	539	Orford,	1707	1839
Swanzey,	1755	1816	Piermont,	1057	1042
Troy,	683	676	Plymouth,	1282	1175
Walpole,	2015	1979	Rumney,	1110	993
Westmoreland,	1546	1647	State's Land,	4	
Winchester,	2065	2052	Thornton,	1045	1049
	26430	27016	Warren,	938	702
SULLIVAN COUNTY.			Waterville,	63	96
Acworth,	1450	1401	Wentworth,	1119	624
Charlestown,	1722	1778	Woodstock,	472	291
Claremont,	3217	2526		42215	38691
Cornish,	1726	1687	STRAFFORD COUNTY.		
Croydon,	956	1057	Barrington,	1845	1895
Goshen,	779	772	Dover,	6456	5549
Grantham,	1034	1079	Durham,	1498	1606
Langdon,	615	667	Farmington,	1380	1464
Lempster,	941	999	Lee,	901	1009
Newport,	1958	1913	Madbury,	489	510
Plainfield,	1552	1581	Middleton,	483	562
Springfield,	1252	1202	Milton,	1322	1273
Unity,	1218	1258	New Durham,	1032	1162
Washington,	1103	1135	Rochester,	2431	2153
Wendell,	795	637	Somersworth,	3283	3090
	20318	19687	Strafford,	2021	2200
GRAFTON COUNTY.				23143	22075
Alexandria,	1284	1083	BELKNAP COUNTY.		
Bath,	1591	1626	Alton,	2002	1993
Bethlehem,	779	665	Barnstead,	1945	2047
Bridgewater,	747	783	Centre Harbor,	584	577
Bristol,	1153	799	Gilmanton,	3485	3816
Campton,	1513	1318	Gilford,	2472	1870
Canaan,	1576	1428	Meredith,	3344	2682
Coventry,	413	441	New Hampton,	1812	1904
Dame's Gore,	54		Sanbornton,	2745	2866
Danbury,	800	785		18389	17755
Dorchester,	769	702	CARROLL COUNTY.		
Ellsworth,	300	234	Albany,	406	325
Enfield,	1514	1492	Brookfield,	553	671
Franconia,	523	443	Chatham,	528	409
Grafton,	1201	1207	Conway,	1811	1601
Groton,	870	689	Eaton,	1710	1432
Hanover,	2613	2361	Effingham,	1195	1911
Haverhill,	2675	2153	Freedom,	926	
Hebron,	508	538			
Hill,	999	1090			
Holderness,	1528	1429			

	1840.	1830.		1840.	1830.
Moultonborough,	1752	1422	Cheshire,	26430	27016
Ossipee,	2190	1935	Sullivan,	20318	19687
Sandwich,	2625	2743	Grafton,	42215	38691
Tamworth,	1716	1554	Coos,	9849	8390
Tuftenborough,	1281	1375			
Wakefield,	1396	1470	Total,	284481	269633
Wolfeborough,	1918	1928		269633	
	19987	18786	Increase in 10 years,	14848	

COOS COUNTY.

Bartlett,	706	644
Berlin,	116	73
Cambridge,	5	
Carroll,	218	108
Clarksville,	88	88
Colebrook,	743	542
College Grant,	3	
Columbia,	620	422
Crawford's Grant,	9	
Dalton,	664	532
Dummer,	57	65
Dixville,	4	
Errol,	104	30
Gorham,	156	111
Hart's Location,	44	
Hale's Location,	6	
Indian Stream,	315	
Jackson,	584	515
Jefferson,	575	495
Kilkenny,	19	
Lancaster,	1316	1187
Milan,	386	57
Millsfield,	12	
Northumberland,	399	342
Pinkham's Grant,	39	
Randolph,	115	143
Shelburne,	350	312
Stark,	349	236
Stewartstown,	630	529
Stratford,	441	443
Whitfield,	751	685
Wentworth's Location,	25	
	9849	8390

RECAPITULATION.

Rockingham,	45790	44552
Strafford,	61119	58916
Merrimack,	36282	34619
Hillsborough,	42478	37762

"In the foregoing there are 2 males and 7 females, over 100 years, 94 males and 167 females, between 90 and 100. The oldest person is a female 110 years of age, residing in Brookfield. Total number of males, 139,326; females, 145,155. There are 67,935 engaged in agriculture, 1,382 in commerce, 17,706 in manufactures and trades, 497 in navigation of the ocean, 209 in navigation of lakes and rivers, 1422 in the learned professions, 1403 pensioners; 179 deaf and dumb; 154 blind; 177 insane and idiots at public charge; 308 insane and idiots at private charge; 2 universities and colleges with 430 students; 68 academies with 5,746 scholars; 2,110 common schools with 81,890 scholars; only 927 persons over twenty years of age, who cannot read or write."

Colored persons, males 249, females 231, who are included in the foregoing total number.

The population of the state in 1800 was 183,858; in 1810, 214,460; in 1820, 244,161; in 1830, 269,633. The population in 1840, is 284,481. The gain in the ten years, previous to 1830 was 24,152—the gain in the last ten years was only 14,848.

The increase in twenty-three manufacturing towns, viz. Exeter, Newmarket, Salem, Dover, Gilford, Meredith, Rochester, Somersworth, Concord, Hooksett, Northfield, Pittsfield, Goffstown, Manchester, Milford, Nashua, Peterborough, Fitzwilliam, Keene, Claremont, Wendell, Bristol and Littleton, is 15,055, being more than the entire increase of the state.

The increase in 44 agricultural towns is 7,062.

Fifty-five towns present a diminution each of over fifty persons.

CENSUS OF RHODE ISLAND.

TOWNS.	1840.					1830.
	White Males.	White Females.	Col'd M.	Col'd F.	Total.	
Providence,	10521	11349	536	766	23172	16833
North Providence,	2002	2141	32	32	4207	3503
Smithfield,	4309	5184	20	21	9534	6857
Cumberland,	2461	2748	5	10	5224	3675
Scituate,	1986	2073	16	15	4090	3994
Cranston,	1441	1380	37	44	2902	2653
Johnston,	1265	1178	19	15	2477	2113
Glocester,	1204	1096	5	3	2308	2522
Foster,	1137	1044			2181	2672
Burrillville,	1057	907	11	7	1982	2196
Newport,	3728	4180	152	273	8333	8010
Portsmouth,	882	810	7	7	1706	1727
Middletown,	450	429	8	4	891	915
Tiverton,	1581	1542	20	40	3183	2905
Little Compton,	632	687	4	4	1327	1378
New Shoreham,	523	506	20	20	1069	1185
Jamestown,	173	170	13	9	365	415
South Kingstown,	1720	1743	129	126	3718	3663
Westerly,	909	973	6	24	1912	1904
North Kingstown,	1364	1466	35	44	2909	3037
Exeter,	849	864	33	30	1776	2383
Charlestown,	438	443	21	21	923	1284
Hopkinton,	834	874	8	10	1726	1777
Richmond,	652	684	12	13	1361	1363
Warwick,	2974	3521	107	124	6726	5529
Coventry,	1660	1761	3	9	3433	3851
East Greenwich,	725	724	33	27	1509	1591
West Greenwich,	726	681	5	4	1416	1818
Bristol,	1560	1759	79	92	3490	3034
Warren,	1337	1046	24	31	2438	1800
Barrington,	257	273	12	7	549	612
TOTALS.	51357	54236	1412	1832	108837	97199

Of the above WHITE		COLORED	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 5 years of age,	7122 6503	Under 10 years of age,	354 318
Of 5 and under 10,	5947 5812	Of 10 and under 24,	389 492
Of 10 and under 15,	5969 5713	Of 24 and under 36,	319 425
Of 15 and under 20,	5648 6028	Of 36 and under 55,	240 360
Of 20 and under 30,	9876 10843	Of 55 and under 100,	109 232
Of 30 and under 40,	6800 7138	Of 100 and upwards,	1 1
Of 40 and under 50,	4452 4892		
Of 50 and under 60,	2805 3428		
Of 60 and under 70,	1569 2177	Total Colored persons,	1411 1828
Of 70 and under 80,	861 1198	Total number of Slaves,	3239 5
Of 80 and under 90,	288 443	The five persons included as slaves are not strictly such; having been emancipated by law, but are chargeable for their support upon the estates of their former masters: service cannot be required of them.	
Of 90 and under 100,	20 59		
Of 100 and upwards,	2 2		
	51357 54236		
Total of Free White persons,	105593		

	White.	Colored.
Persons who are deaf and dumb,	72	3
“ “ blind,	63	
“ insane and idiots at public charge,	116	5
“ insane and idiots at private charge,	84	7
Total number of persons employed in mining,		35
“ “ agriculture,		16625
“ “ commerce,		1340
“ “ manufactures and trade,		21000
“ “ navigation of the ocean,		1695
“ “ navigation of canals, lakes and rivers,		219
“ “ learned professions,		461
Total number of pensioners for revolutionary or military services,		601
“ Universities or Colleges,		2
“ Students in Universities or Colleges,		324
“ Academies and Grammar Schools,		51
“ Students in Academies and Grammar Schools,		3500
“ Primary and Common Schools,		428
“ Scholars in Common Schools,		17861
“ Scholars at public charge,		10675
“ White persons over 20 years of age who cannot read & write,		1600

CENSUS OF NEW YORK.

COUNTIES.	1840.	1830.		1840.	1830.
Albany,	68546	53220	Onondaga,	67914	58973
Allegany,	40920	26276	Ontario,	43501	40288
Broome,	22348	17579	Orleans,	25015	17732
Cattaraugus,	28803	16724	Oswego,	43820	27119
Cayuga,	50362	47948	Otsego,	49412	51372
Chataque,	47641	34671	Putnam,	12824	12628
Chemung,	20731	new.	Queens,	30326	22450
Chenango,	40779	37238	Rockland,	11989	9388
Clinton,	28178	19344	Richmond,	10931	7082
Cortland,	24605	23791	Rensselaer,	60303	49424
Columbia,	43332	30907	Saratoga,	40540	38679
Dutchess,	57056	50926	Schenectady,	17233	12347
Delaware,	35363	33024	Schoharie,	32351	27902
Erie,	62153	35719	Seneca,	24868	21041
Essex,	23611	19287	St. Lawrence,	56693	36354
Franklin,	16450	11312	Steuben,	45992	33851
Fulton,	18038	new.	Suffolk,	32469	26780
Genesee,	59640	32147	Sullivan,	15629	12364
Greene,	30414	29525	Tioga,	20350	27600
Herkimer,	37378	35870	Tompkins,	38113	30545
Hamilton,	1907	1925	Ulster,	45676	36550
Jefferson,	61064	48093	Westchester,	48687	36456
Kings,	47603	20535	Washington,	41095	42635
Lewis,	17849	15239	Wayne,	42160	33643
Livingston,	35710	27729	Warren,	13470	11796
Monroe,	64912	49855	Yates,	20442	18089
Madison,	40007	39038			
Montgomery,	35801	43715		2432835	1918608
New York,	312833	202580		1918608	
Niagara,	31114	18482			
Orange,	50557	45866			
Oneida,	85327	71326			
			Increase in 10 years,	514227	

White population, 2,382,571; of whom 1,209,408 are males, and 1,173,163 females.

Colored population, 50,264; of whom 23,863 are males, and 26,401 females. Among the latter are THREE SLAVES, residing in King's county. In 1830, the colored population in the State was 44,945; of whom 76 were slaves. Increase of the colored population in ten years, 5316.

The number of pensioners in the State

for revolutionary or military services, is 4,033.

Colleges or Universities,	12
Students in do.,	5,985
Academies and Grammar Schools,	502
Students in do.,	36,803
Primary and Common Schools,	10,876
Children in do.,	501,718
Scholars at public charge,	26,869
Persons over 20 years of age who cannot read and write,	43,871

CENSUS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

	WHITE.			COLORED.		TOTAL IN 1840.	TOTAL IN 1830.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Free.	Slaves.		
Washington city,	8196	8647	16843	4808	1713	23364	18826
Washington county,	1098	861	1959	288	822	3069	2994
Georgetown,	2290	2834	5124	1403	785	7312	8441
Alexandria city,	2748	3010	5758	1627	1074	8459	8241
Alexandria county,	490	483	973	235	300	1508	1332
	14822	15835	30657	8361	4694	43712	39834

Engaged in Agriculture,	-	-	-	-	-	-	384
Engaged in Commerce,	-	-	-	-	-	-	240
Engaged in Manufactures and Trades,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,278
Engaged in Navigating the Ocean,	-	-	-	-	-	-	126
Engaged in Navigating Lakes and Rivers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
Engaged in Learned Professions,	-	-	-	-	-	-	203
Deaf and Dumb White,	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Deaf and Dumb Colored,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Blind White,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Blind Colored,	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Insane and Idiot White,	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Insane and Idiot Colored,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Universities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
No. of Students,	-	-	-	-	-	-	166
Academies and Grammar Schools,	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
No. of Scholars,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,389
Primary and Common Schools,	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
No. of Scholars,	-	-	-	-	-	-	851
No. of Scholars at Public Charge,	-	-	-	-	-	-	482
No. over twenty years who cannot read and write,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,033

RECAPITULATION OF THE SEVERAL CENSUSES.

Year.	Free whites.	Free persons of color.	Slaves.	Total.
1800	10,666	783	3,244	14,093
1810	16,079	2,049	5,895	24,023
1820	22,614	4,039	6,379	30,032
1830	27,563	6,119	6,119	39,834
1840	30,657	8,361	4,619	43,712

CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Counties.	White.	Slaves.	Free Col- ored.	Total Pop- ulation.	Federal Population.	Total in 1830.
Ashe,	6,823	500	59	7,382	7,182	6,987
Anson,	9,426	5,385	142	14,953	12,799	14,095
Bertie,	5,162	5,716	305	12,183	9,496	12,262
Buncombe,	8,698	1,300	90	10,088	9,568	16,281
Bladen,	4,320	3,416	292	8,028	6,661	7,811
Brunswick,	2,765	2,107	374	5,246	4,404	6,516
Beaufort,	7,100	4,512	709	12,321	10,515	10,969
Burke,	12,320	3,215	264	15,799	14,413	17,888
Cabarrus,	7,148	2,186	103	9,437	8,560	8,810
Columbus,	2,803	1,087	56	3,946	3,515	4,141
Carteret,	5,087	1,358	144	6,589	6,045	6,597
Currituck,	4,458	2,100	149	6,699	5,869	7,655
Chatham,	10,582	5,293	287	26,162	14,045	15,405
Chowan,	2,864	3,665	161	6,690	5,224	6,697
Cherokee,	3,195	199	23	3,417	3,337	new.
Cumberland,	9,118	5,374	842	15,334	13,184	19,355
Camden,	3,857	1,559	158	5,574	4,950	6,733
Caswell,	7,293	7,041	321	14,655	11,839	15,185
Craven,	6,625	5,704	1,111	13,440	11,158	9,938
Duplin,	6,340	4,577	261	11,178	9,347	11,291
Davie,	5,595	1,888	92	7,575	6,820	new.
Davidson,	11,937	2,538	131	14,605	13,587	13,389
Edgecomb,	8,073	7,573	367	16,013	12,984	14,935
Franklin,	5,221	5,339	436	10,996	8,860	10,665
Granville,	9,578	8,454	804	18,836	15,454	19,355
Gates,	4,130	3,647	381	8,128	6,704	7,866
Greene,	3,384	2,963	248	6,595	5,412	6,413
Guilford,	15,901	2,683	644	19,228	18,153	18,737
Halifax,	5,488	9,651	1,816	16,955	13,095	17,739
Hertford,	3,130	3,465	815	7,410	6,024	8,539
Haywood,	4,655	308	21	4,984	4,861	4,578
Hyde,	3,982	2,194	252	6,428	5,550	6,184
Henderson,	4,612	482	34	5,128	4,955	new.
Iredell,	11,723	3,814	43	15,580	14,095	14,918
Johnston,	7,000	3,501	123	10,624	9,223	10,938
Jones,	1,968	2,818	181	4,967	3,838	5,608
Lincoln,	19,703	5,221	184	25,108	23,020	22,455
Lenoir,	3,699	3,670	237	10,606	6,138	8,539
Macon,	4,467	361	52	4,880	4,736	5,323
Martin,	4,374	5,825	392	7,591	6,435	8,339
Montgomery,	8,211	2,497	72	10,780	9,782	10,910
Mecklenburg,	12,360	6,288	102	18,750	16,236	20,073
Moore,	6,419	1,474	72	7,965	7,370	7,745
New Hanover,	6,356	6,385	565	13,206	10,752	10,959

Counties.	White.	Slaves.	Free Col- ored.	Total Pop- ulation.	Federal Population.	Total in 1830.
Nash,	4,937	3,655	410	9,002	7,540	8,490
Northampton,	5,818	6,758	792	13,368	10,625	13,391
Onslow,	4,677	2,737	113	7,527	6,431	7,814
Orange,	16,766	6,954	629	24,349	21,568	23,908
Person,	5,235	4,351	210	9,796	8,056	10,027
Pasquotank,	4,746	2,800	980	8,526	7,406	8,641
Perquimmons,	4,035	3,003	307	7,345	6,144	7,419
Pitt,	6,091	5,646	30	11,770	9,512	12,093
Rowan,	8,644	3,366	98	12,108	10,761	20,786
Randolph,	11,107	1,392	362	12,861	12,303	12,406
Rockingham,	10,425	5,305	291	16,021	13,799	12,935
Robeson,	6,262	2,885	1,223	10,370	9,216	9,433
Richmond,	4,693	3,880	336	8,909	7,359	9,396
Rutherford,	16,098	3,205	126	19,429	18,147	17,557
Sampson,	7,567	4,344	249	12,150	10,420	11,634
Surry,	13,093	1,778	208	15,079	14,368	14,504
Stokes,	13,380	2,687	165	16,232	15,157	16,196
Tyrrell,	3,171	1,413	87	4,671	4,106	4,732
Washington,	2,686	1,726	159	4,571	3,881	4,552
Wilkes,	10,976	1,430	171	12,577	12,005	11,968
Warren,	4,391	8,199	329	12,919	9,639	11,877
Wayne,	6,752	3,673	466	10,891	9,422	10,331
Wake,	12,071	8,104	1,041	21,216	17,974	20,398
Yancy,	5,724	253	27	6,004	5,904	new.
	487,298	246,917	22,724	756,939	657,938	737,987

CHRONOLOGY.

FOREIGN.

DEATH OF A LEARNED CHINESE.—A Calcutta journal, under date of Sept. 16, 1840, publishes the following:

Calcutta, Sept. 16.—Long-Kiewa, a native of China, inspector in chief of the tea plantations, which have been established by an English company at Assam, has just died, at the age of fifty-nine years. He was a man of immense knowledge. In his youth he had studied natural history and medicine, and he exercised this art with the greatest success in his own country, when, in the year 1816, in consequence of a conspiracy in which one of his family had been implicated, he was

constrained to exile himself. He took refuge in Bengal, where he was converted to Christianity, studied theology, and obtained the degree of doctor in that science. M. Long-Kiewa knew all the principal languages at present spoken in Asia and Europe, as well as Hebrew, Greek and Latin. He made, for the most part, the Chinese translation of the Scriptures published by Marshman. Among his papers have been found a hundred numbers of a Chinese-Latin-English Dictionary, the Chinese translation of several fragments of works of Xenophon, Thucydides, and Aristotle. He bequeathed to the Asiatic Society of Calcutta his library, which is composed of about 30,000 volumes, more

than 20,000 of which are in the Chinese language.

This Society has just published the fourth and last volume of the poem entitled Mahabharata, which is at the same time the most vast and most remarkable production of Hindoo literature.

Oct. 15. The exhumation of the body of Napoleon took place at St. Helena. The following is the description of the opening of the coffin, as given in the *proces verbal* by Dr. Guillard.

"Something white, which appeared to have become detached from the lining, covered as if with a thin gauze, all that the coffin contained. The cranium and forehead, which adhered strongly to the satin, were particularly stained with it, but very little was seen on the lower part of the face, on the hand, or on the toes. The body of the Emperor was in an easy position, as when it was placed in the coffin, the upper members were laid at length, the left arm and hand resting on the left thigh, the lower limbs were slightly bent. The head, a little raised, rested on a cushion. The voluminous skull, the high and broad forehead, presented themselves, covered with hard and yellow teguments closely adhering to them. Such appeared also the contour of the orbits, the upper edges of which were furnished with the eyebrows. Under the eyelids were still to be distinguished the ocular globes, which had lost very little of their volume or form. The eyelids were completely closed, adhered to the subjacent parts, and were hard under the pressure of the finger. Some eyelashes were to be seen on their edges. The bones of the nose, and the tegument which covered them, were well preserved, the tubes and nostrils alone had suffered. The cheeks were full. The teguments of this part of the face were remarkable for their softness to the touch and their whiteness. Those of the chin were slightly blue, a tint they had borrowed from the beard, which had grown after death. The chin itself had undergone no change, and still preserved the peculiar type of the face of Napoleon.

"The thin lips were parted, and three of the incisor teeth, very white, appeared under the upper lip, which was a little raised toward the left. The hands were perfect, not having undergone the least change. Although the joints were stiff, the skin preserved that peculiar color which is seldom found but in the living man. The nails of the fingers were long

and adherent, and very white. The legs were in boots; but, in consequence of the opening of the seams, the last four toes were out on each side. The skin of these toes was of a dead white, and furnished with nails. The anterior region of the thorax was much depressed in the middle, and the sides of the belly hard and sunk. All the members covered by the clothing appeared to have preserved their shapes. I pressed the left arm, which I found to be hard and diminished in thickness. As to the clothes, they appeared with their colors, so that the uniform of the horse chasseurs of the old guard was to be recognized by the dark green of the coat and its bright red facings. The grand cordon of the legion of honor was across the waistcoat, and the white breeches were partly covered by the hat, which was placed on the thighs. The epaulettes, the star, and other decorations attached to the breast, had lost their brilliancy, and turned black. The gold crown of the cross of officer of the Legion of Honor had alone preserved its polish. Vases of silver appeared between the legs, one surmounted by an eagle, which rose above the knees; they were found entire, and closed. As there were adhesions between these vases and the parts they touched, I uncovered them a little, the King's commissioner not thinking it right that they should be removed for the purpose of a closer examination."

The *proces verbal*, after a remark that the above details, though they might have been fuller, are sufficient to prove a state of preservation of the body more complete than the circumstances of the autopsy and inhumation warranted an expectation of, proceeds as follows:—

"This is not the place to inquire into the causes which have to this extent arrested the progress of decomposition; but there is no doubt that the extreme solidity of the masonry of the tomb, and the care taken in making and soldering the coffins in metal, have powerfully contributed to this result. However this may be, I feared the effect of the atmosphere upon the remains, and was convinced that the best means of preserving them still longer was to exclude them from its action. I eagerly complied with the desire of the King's commissioner, that the coffins should be immediately closed. I restored the wadded satin to its place, after having slightly steeped it in creosote, and then caused all the wooden cases to be closely fastened as possible, and those of

metal to be hermetically soldered. The remains of Napoleon are now in six coffins—one of tin, a second of mahogany, a third of lead, a fourth also of lead, separated from that within it by sawdust and wedges of wood—the fifth, the sarcophagus of ebony—and the sixth, the outer case of oak.

London, Nov. 21. At 10 minutes before 2 o'clock, P. M. Queen Victoria was happily delivered of a princess, at Buckingham Palace. Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Ladies of the Queen's Bedchamber, and several Lords of the Privy Council were present. The news was immediately made known to the town by the Tower guns, and it was received in all parts of the kingdom with demonstrations of rejoicing. The infant princess, who is heiress presumptive to the throne of Great Britain, is in good health, and the Queen's convalescence advanced so rapidly, that on the 24th of December, she proceeded with the royal household, to the residence at Windsor castle.

Liverpool, Dec. 31.—STATEMENT OF COTTON.—The total import, export, and stock of cotton for the kingdom, 31st December, 1838, 1839, and 1840, are ascertained to be as follows:

IMPORT.				
	Liverpool.	London.	Glasgow.	Total.
Total, 1840,	1,416,266	64,706	89,436	1,600,408
Total, 1839,	1,019,387	54,079	42,910	1,116,376
Total, 1838,	1,328,647	43,570	56,560	1,428,777

EXPORT.				
Total, 1840,	62,200	53,800	200	116,200
Total, 1839,	78,950	34,100	250	113,300
Total, 1838,	60,500	40,900	970	102,370

STOCK.				
Total, 1840,	366,140	50,660	47,250	464,050
Total, 1839,	206,050	31,640	27,800	265,490
Total, 1838,	248,340	46,450	26,300	321,090

Stock of Cotton in Great Britain at the close of the years 1837 to 1840, inclusive:

	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Total stock,	259,340	321,090	265,490	464,050

Average deliveries per week from the ports of Great Britain, for home consumption:

	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
	20,785	24,201	20,360	24,724

The sources of this supply, in the two last years, were as follows:

	1840.	1839.
American,	1,238,070	825,181
South American,	103,018	124,371
West Indies, Demerara, &c.,	4,403	6,844
East Indies,	216,896	127,097
Egypt, &c.	38,021	35,479

Total of all descriptions, 1,600,408 1,116,376
Increase in 1840, 479,034 bags.

RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS IN RUSSIA. A Report addressed by the minister of the interior to the Emperor of Russia, contains the following details:

The Catholic church in Russia has one academy of theology, and 11 seminaries. The twelfth seminary was suppressed at the beginning of the year, and united with that of Mohilas. The Russian empire contains 112 Catholic convents, 51 of which are for women, 955 parish churches, and 276 assistant churches, 1,176 chapels, to which are attached 1,894 monks of different orders, 660 nuns, and 1,990 ecclesiastics. The territory which forms a part of the endowment of the convents and parish churches, is inhabited by 103,328 men, and 99,280 women. These churches possess moreover a capital of 5,134,542 roubles of silver; their revenue is 795,288 roubles, a part of which is applied to benevolent purposes. The clergy of the Armenian ritual possess 619 churches and 310 chapels, with 1,307 priests, 1,717 choristers, 4 seminaries, 32 parish schools, 40 with 133 monks and 34 nuns; there are 902 Lutheran and Reformed churches, with 484 ecclesiastics, 568 synagogues, and 2,377 schools of Israelites are found in the western provinces of the empire, in Bessarabia and in the country beyond the Caucasus, which are directed by 933 rabbins, 2,097 elders, and 798 treasurers. The Mahometan clergy is composed of 14,517 persons, and owns 5,296 mosques, which are found frequently in the provinces which are peopled in part by Tartars, as for example on the shores of the Wolga, the two shores of the Ural, the shores of the Caspian sea, Ancient Tauris, Bessarabia, and the government of Tobolsk, which was formerly the seat of a Tartar sovereignty. In the western part of the empire, there are 13 mosques, mostly in the governments of Wilna and Grodno, where there have been for several centuries Tartar colonies. The Kalmucks who profess Buddhism had formerly so many temples that most of their revenue was consumed by the priests, consequently they have reduced the number of their temples to 76.—*Prussian State Gazette.*

DOMESTIC.

Dec. 7. SESSION OF CONGRESS.—This being the day appointed by law for the commencement of the annual session of Congress, several members of each House assembled at their respective halls in Washington; but in consequence of a very unusual snow storm, which happen-

ed on Saturday and Sunday preceding, the arrival of members was prevented, so that there was no quorum in either House.

Dec. 8. There was still no quorum in the Senate. In the House of Representatives the Speaker took the chair.

Dec. 9. Wednesday, a quorum being present in the Senate, the President communicated to the two branches his annual Message, containing a review of the state of public affairs.

Dec. 16. The legislature of Kentucky re-elected Mr. Crittenden, Senator in Congress, to the same office, for the term of six years from the 4th of March next. In joint ballot of the two houses, the votes were for Mr. Crittenden, 100; for his opponent, 29.

Dec. 18. A serious accident happened on the Western railroad, at its termination in Springfield, at 9 o'clock in the evening. The powerful new locomotive engine, Massachusetts, was descending the steep plane near the depot, which has an inclination of 60 feet in a mile, with a heavy train of 33 cars, loaded with more than 100 tons of merchandize, from Worcester, when it was found that in consequence of the frost which had formed on the rails, the adhesion of the wheels of the engine was insufficient, though the engine was reversed, to impede the rapid descent of the train, by the gravity of the load. The passenger house being open, the train passed through it without injury, and passed on with great velocity to the engine house, passed through it, and the engine coming in contact with another engine, both were forced through the wall, and the whole train of cars was forced into a compressed heap, many of them being broken to pieces. Unfortunately, Mr. Willard, machinist, and Mr. Noyes, carpenter, who were opening the door of the engine house, and the assistant fireman, named Marcy, and a brakeman, named Baron, were instantaneously killed. The engine man, conductor, firemen, and one brakeman, saved themselves by jumping from the train shortly before it reached the engine house. The accident arose from the want of sufficient brakes for so heavy a load, especially in the frosty state of the rails. The two engines were a good deal broken, but the damage to them and to the merchandize, which consisted chiefly of cotton and rags, proved to be much less than was at first apprehended.

Dec. 21. The steam ship Acadia arrived at Boston in 17 days from Liverpool.

Dec. 25. NEW COUNTIES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Legislature of New Hampshire, at their late session, passed an act forming two new counties from a portion of the territory of the county of Strafford. One of the new counties, consisting of the towns of Alton, Barnstead, Centre Harbor, Gilford, Gilmanton, Meredith, New Hampton, and Sanbornton, is named Belknap. The Superior Court is to be held once a year in the county, and the Court of Common Pleas twice a year, at the town of Gilford. The other new county is named Carroll, and consists of the towns of Albany, Brookfield, Chatham, Conway, Eaton, Effingham, Freedom, Moultonborough, Sandwich, Tamworth, Tuftonborough, Ossipee, Wakefield, and Wolfeborough. One term of the Superior Court, and two of the Common Pleas, are to be held annually at Ossipee. The Superior Court for Strafford is to be continued to be holden once a year at Dover, and the Common Pleas Courts alternately at Dover and Rochester.

Dec. 25. Hannah Kinney, after a remarkable and interesting trial, in the Supreme Judicial Court, at Boston, on a charge of murdering her husband by poisoning with arsenic, was acquitted. The trial occupied four days. The prosecution and defence were conducted with ability, the former by the Attorney General, Austin, and the District Attorney, Parker, and the latter by Messrs. Dexter and G. T. Curtis. The jury agreed on their verdict in five minutes.

Dec. 28. THE WAR STEAMERS.—The steamships Lion and Eagle, built by Messrs. Brown & Bell, for the Spanish government, and just launched at New York, are now taking in their machinery from the Novelty Works in that city.

The Lion and Eagle are precisely of the same size and model, and each is intended to carry four heavy caronades and one sixty-four pounder Paixham gun on a pivot. Subjoined are the dimensions of each:

154 feet length on deck.
30 feet 8 inches breadth of beam.
170 feet length over all.
40 feet 6 inches breadth over all.
Tonnage 671 tons.

Each vessel will be propelled by two engines of eighty horse power. They will, it is expected, be ready for sea in about two months, and are intended, it is said, as a coast guard for the Spanish West India Islands.

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